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STATE OF OREGON

Official Voters' Pamphlet

For the

Regular General Election

November 5, 1946



Compiled and Distributed by
ROBERT S. FARRELL JR.
Secretary of State

**BENTON, MARION, POLK, TILLAMOOK, WASHINGTON AND
YAMHILL COUNTIES**

14

LAW AUTHORIZING THIS PUBLICATION

(Section 81-2109, Oregon Compiled Laws Annotated)

MEASURES AND ARGUMENTS TO BE PRINTED AND DISTRIBUTED

Not later than the thirty-fifth day before any regular general election, nor later than 30 days before any special election, at which any proposed law, part of an act or amendment to the constitution is to be submitted to the people, the secretary of state shall cause to be printed in pamphlet form a true copy of the title and text of each measure to be submitted, with the number and form in which the ballot title thereof will be printed on the official ballot. The person, committee or duly organized officers of any organization filing any petition for the initiative, but no other person or organization, shall have the right to file with the secretary of state for printing and distribution any argument advocating such measure; said argument shall be filed not later than the ninetieth day before the regular election at which the measure is to be voted upon. Any person, committee or organization may file with the secretary of state, for printing and distribution, any arguments they may desire, opposing any measure, not later than the seventy-fifth day immediately preceding such election.

* * * Arguments advocating or opposing any measure, referred to the people by the legislative assembly, or by referendum petition, at a regular general election, shall be governed by the same rules as to time, but may be filed with the secretary of state by any person, committee or organization; in the case of measures submitted at a special election, all arguments in support of such measure at least 60 days before such election. But in every case the person or persons offering such arguments for printing and distribution shall pay to the secretary of state sufficient money to pay all the expenses for paper and printing to supply one copy with every copy of the measure to be printed by the state; and he forthwith shall notify the persons offering the same of the amount of money necessary. The secretary of state shall cause one copy of each of said arguments to be bound in the pamphlet copy of the measures to be submitted, as herein provided, and all such measures and arguments to be submitted at one election shall be bound together in a single pamphlet. All the

printing shall be done by the state, and the pages of said pamphlet shall be numbered consecutively from one to the end. The pages of said pamphlet shall be six by nine inches in size and the printed matter therein shall be set in six-point roman-faced solid type on not to exceed seven-point body, in two columns of 13 ems in width each to the page with six-point dividing rule and with appropriate heads and printed on a good quality of book paper 25 by 38 inches, weighing not more than 50 pounds to the ream; provided, that the text of a proposed amendment to any section of the constitution shall be printed in such pamphlet so as to indicate by the use of brackets the matter that would be deleted from the existing provision, and by italic type the matter that would be added thereto. The title page of each argument shall show the measure or measures it favors or opposes and by what persons or organizations it is issued. When such arguments are printed he shall pay the state printer therefor from the money deposited with him and refund the surplus, if any, to the parties who paid it to him. The cost of printing, binding and distributing the measures proposed and of binding and distributing the arguments, shall be paid by the state as a part of the state printing, it being intended that only the cost of paper and printing the arguments shall be paid by the parties presenting the same, and they shall not be charged any higher rate for such work than is paid by the state for similar work and paper. Not later than the fifteenth day before the regular general election at which such measures are to be voted upon, the secretary of state shall transmit by mail, with postage fully prepaid, to every voter in the state whose address he may have, one copy of such pamphlet; provided, that if the secretary shall, at or about the same time, be mailing any other pamphlet to every voter, he may, if practicable, bind the matter herein provided for in the first part of said pamphlet, numbering the pages of the entire pamphlet consecutively from one to the end, or he may inclose the pamphlets under one cover. * * *

NOTE—As authorized by the foregoing statute, the Measures Pamphlet for the regular general election, November 5, 1946, has been combined with the Candidates' Campaign Book provided by sections 81-2505a and 81-2506, O. C. L. A. The candidates' section starts on page 41.

FOREWORD

PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO BE VOTED UPON BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE AT LARGE, NOVEMBER 5, 1946, WILL APPEAR UPON THE OFFICIAL BALLOTS IN THE FOLLOWING FORM AND ORDER:

* * * * *

REFERRED TO THE PEOPLE BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROVIDING FOR SUCCESSION TO OFFICE OF GOVERNOR—Purpose: To amend section 8 of Article V, of Oregon constitution, to provide that the president of the senate, speaker of the house, secretary of state or the state treasurer shall become governor in the order named, upon removal of the governor from office or upon his death, resignation, absence from the state or other inability to discharge the duties of his office, and to continue as governor until the disability is removed or a governor be elected at next succeeding biennial election; providing further that the governor so elected shall hold his office for unexpired term of outgoing governor.

Vote YES or NO

300 **Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.**

301 **No. I vote against the proposed amendment.**

BILL AUTHORIZING TAX FOR CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF STATE ARMORIES—Purpose: Levies annual tax of 45/100 of a mill on all taxable property of state for period of ten successive years outside of limitation of section 11, Article XI, of Oregon constitution; appropriating moneys collected for acquiring sites, constructing and equipping armories, as funds become available, in order following: Baker, Bend, Portland, La Grande, Oregon City, Pendleton, Ontario, Newberg, The Dalles, Hillsboro, Corvallis, Grants Pass, Forest Grove, Hood River, St. Helens, Lebanon, Lakeview, Gresham, Prineville, Hermiston, Newport, Seaside and such other cities as military requirements dictate and funds become available; state military staff to administer funds, purchase property, let contracts for constructing, giving preference to war veterans.

Vote YES or NO

302 **Yes. I vote for the proposed law.**

303 **No. I vote against the proposed law.**

BILL ESTABLISHING RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND SCHOOL BOARDS—Purpose: To create rural school districts and rural school boards; prescribing procedure for election of members by zones, defining their powers and duties; requiring county courts to provide meeting facilities, authorizing expenses thereof paid from the county general fund; providing for consolidation of first-class and rural school districts; vesting certain existing powers of school districts, school boards, district boundary boards or county units in such rural school boards; empowering such rural school boards to correct and supervise budgets and levy taxes; requiring that such tax levies be offset with apportionment from state school support fund, and directing distribution thereof.

Vote YES or NO

304 **Yes. I vote for the proposed law.**

305 **No. I vote against the proposed law.**

[OVER]

[3]

OCT 26 '46 DEPARTMENT

[See pages 6, 7]

[See pages 8-11]

[See pages 12-16]

BILL AUTHORIZING CHINAMEN TO HOLD REAL ESTATE AND MINING CLAIMS—Purpose: To repeal section 8 of Article XV of the Oregon constitution, which prohibits any Chinaman who was not a resident of the state at the adoption of the constitution from ever holding any real estate or mining claim or working any mining claim in this state, which repeal will permit Chinamen to hold real estate and work mining claims.

Vote YES or NO

306 **Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.**

307 **No. I vote against the proposed amendment.**

AMENDMENT PERMITTING LEGISLATIVE BILLS TO BE READ BY TITLE ONLY—Purpose: To amend section 19 of Article IV of the Oregon constitution so as to require that every bill in the legislature shall be read by title only on three successive days, unless in case of emergency the house where such bill is pending, by vote of two-thirds, dispenses with this rule; that on its final passage such bill shall be read section by section unless this requirement be dispensed with by vote of two-thirds of either house where such bill is pending; and that the vote on the final passage of each bill or joint resolution shall be taken by yeas and nays.

Vote YES or NO

308 **Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.**

309 **No. I vote against the proposed amendment.**

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT INCREASING NUMBER OF SENATORS TO THIRTY-ONE MEMBERS—Purpose: To amend section 2 of Article IV, of the Oregon constitution, by increasing the number of senators of the senate from thirty to thirty-one members.

Vote YES or NO

310 **Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.**

311 **No. I vote against the proposed amendment.**

REFERENDUM ORDERED BY PETITION OF THE PEOPLE

BILL REGULATING FISHING IN COASTAL STREAMS AND INLAND WATERS—Purpose: To prohibit commercial fishing in Nestucca Bay and tributaries, Euchre Creek, Hunters Creek, Floras Creek and Pistol River; determining time, manner and type of lawful fishing in all coastal streams and along Pacific Ocean coast south of Columbia River; and requiring state fish and game commissions jointly to conduct surveys of Oregon coastal streams south of Columbia River, submit findings and report to the forty-fourth legislative assembly recommendations respecting seasons, deadlines, limits and gear, considering steelheads primarily as game fish and salmon, shad and striped bass primarily as food fish, and promoting conservation of all species.

Vote YES or NO

312 **Yes. I vote for the proposed law.**

313 **No. I vote against the proposed law.**

[See pages 17, 18]

[See pages 19, 20]

[See pages 21, 22]

[See pages 23-26]

PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION

TO CREATE STATE OLD-AGE AND DISABILITY PENSION FUND—

Purpose: Authorizing a tax of 3 per centum on all gross incomes to create a fund sufficient to pay every qualified citizen of the state of Oregon, over 60 years of age, and over 18 years of age if totally and permanently disabled, a monthly pension. Tax to be collected and fund distributed monthly to all citizens who apply therefor. Recipients to spend proceeds received within 30 days thereafter and abstain from gainful occupations.

Exempting fraternal societies, religious, charitable, scientific and educational institutions.

State tax commission to administer the act, make necessary rules and regulations, and enforce penalties for violations.

Vote YES or NO

314 Yes. I vote for the proposed law.

315 No. I vote against the proposed law.

[See pages 27-36]

TO CREATE BASIC SCHOOL SUPPORT FUND BY ANNUAL TAX LEVY—

Purpose: Authorizing the levy of an annual state school tax outside the 6% limitation, sufficient to produce \$50 per capita for each child within the state between ages of four and twenty years, according to latest school census.

Such levy shall be in addition to all other state taxes but in lieu of the 2-mill tax now levied for state elementary school fund, and the state school support fund.

Revenues derived from taxes on or measured by net incomes to offset levy. To be budgeted by school districts not as offset to any school district levy or county school fund.

Vote YES or NO

316 Yes. I vote for the proposed measure.

317 No. I vote against the proposed measure.

[See pages 37-38]

FULL TEXTS OF THE FOREGOING PROPOSALS, WITH AFFIRMATIVE AND NEGATIVE ARGUMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN FILED IN CONNECTION THEREWITH, ARE SET FORTH ON THE PAGES FOLLOWING AS INDICATED BY THE MARGINAL REFERENCE OPPOSITE EACH BALLOT TITLE.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 300 and 301)

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROVIDING FOR SUCCESSION TO OFFICE OF GOVERNOR

Proposed by the forty-third legislative assembly by senate joint resolution No. 8, filed in the office of the secretary of state March 9, 1945, and referred to the people as provided by section 1 of article XVII of the constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Be It Resolved by the Senate of the State of Oregon, the House of Representatives jointly concurring:

That section 8, article V of the constitution of the state of Oregon, be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 8. In case of the removal from office of the governor, or of his death, resignation, absence from the state or other inability to discharge the duties of the office, the president of the senate [shall become governor until the disability be removed, or until the vacancy is filled at the next general biennial election, and in the case of removal from office, death, resignation, absence from the state or inability both of the governor and the

president of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives], or if there be none, or in case of his removal from office, death, resignation, absence from the state, or other disability, then the speaker of the house of representatives, or if there be none, or in case of his removal from office, death, resignation, absence from the state, or other disability, then the secretary of state, or if there be none, or in case of his removal from office, death, resignation, absence from the state, or other disability, then the state treasurer, shall become governor until the disability be removed, or a governor be elected at the next general biennial election. The governor elected to fill the vacancy shall hold office for the unexpired term of the outgoing governor.

NOTE—The foregoing is set forth in accordance with section 81-2109, Oregon Compiled Laws Annotated, which provides that “* * * the text of a proposed amendment to any section of the constitution shall be printed in the pamphlet so as to indicate by the use of brackets the matter that would be deleted from the existing provision, and by italic type the matter that would be added thereto”.

BALLOT TITLE

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROVIDING FOR SUCCESSION TO OFFICE OF GOVERNOR—Purpose: To amend section 8 of Article V, of Oregon constitution, to provide that the president of the senate, speaker of the house, secretary of state or the state treasurer shall become governor in the order named, upon removal of the governor from office or upon his death, resignation, absence from the state or other inability to discharge the duties of his office, and to continue as governor until the disability is removed or a governor be elected at next succeeding biennial election; providing further that the governor so elected shall hold his office for unexpired term of outgoing governor.

Vote YES or NO

300 Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.

301 No. I vote against the proposed amendment.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the legislative committee provided by senate joint resolution No. 8 of the forty-third legislative assembly, in favor of the

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROVIDING FOR SUCCESSION TO OFFICE OF GOVERNOR

(Ballot Nos. 300 and 301)

The present state constitution provides that in case of removal from office of the governor, or his death, resignation, absence from the state or other inability to discharge the duties of the office, the president of the senate shall become governor until the disability be removed, and in case the president of the senate is disqualified or unable to serve, then the speaker of the house of representatives shall become governor until such disability is removed.

The sole purpose of this proposed amendment to the state constitution is to add the names of the secretary of state and state treasurer to the list of officers that would succeed the governor in case of his inability to discharge the duties of the office.

In other words if the proposed amendment is adopted then, in case of the removal from office of the governor, or his death, resignation, absence from the state or other inability to discharge the duties of the office, the president of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, the secretary of state or the state treasurer would succeed to the office in the order named.

There have been several occasions when both the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives have been absent from the state. Should the governor be absent from the state at the same time or otherwise unable to discharge the duties of the office, Oregon

would be without a governor. Many such occasions can and may arise in the future. To guard against such a situation is the sole purpose of the proposed amendment.

The adoption of the proposed amendment simply adds two more officers to the line of automatic succession to the office of governor in order that a vacancy in the office of governor may be avoided.

The proposed amendment would cover any possible contingency that might arise. It may be unlikely that the state will ever have to face an emergency wherein the governor, the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives should each die or be unable to serve, but should this occur the proposed amendment would cover the emergency and provide for an orderly prosecution of state business.

The proposed amendment retains the present provision that, in case of a vacancy, the officer entitled to succeed shall only hold office for the unexpired term of the outgoing governor.

The adoption of the proposed amendment is strongly recommended.

GEO. P. WINSLOW,

State Senator, Tillamook, Oregon.

RALPH T. MOORE,

State Representative, Coos Bay, Oregon.

JOHN F. STEELHAMMER,

State Representative, Salem, Oregon.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 302 and 303)

BILL AUTHORIZING TAX FOR CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF STATE ARMORIES*Referred to the people by the forty-third legislative assembly, as provided by section 1 of article IV of the constitution.*

CHAPTER 250

OREGON LAWS, 1945

(House Bill 362, Forty-third
Legislative Assembly)

AN ACT

Providing for the acquisition of real property sites for, and the construction and equipment of, state armories and levying a tax for such purpose, providing for submission of this act to the legal electors.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. The general staff existing by virtue of section 103-212, O. C. L. A., as amended by chapter 50, Oregon Laws, 1943, hereinafter referred to in this act as "the staff", in addition to its other duties shall be, and hereby is, required to administer the provisions of this act.

Section 2. When and as funds become available for such purpose, the staff shall proceed to acquire sites for, and to obtain and adopt plans and specifications, and to construct and equip state armories in the following cities in this state generally in the order named, to wit:

1. Baker —, 2. Bend —, 3. Portland —, 4. La Grande —, 5. Oregon City —, 6. Pendleton —, 7. Ontario —, 8. Newberg —, 9. The Dalles —, 10. Hillsboro —, 11. Corvallis —, 12. Grants Pass —, 13. Forest Grove —, 14. Hood River —, 15. St. Helens —, 16. Lebanon —, 17. Lakeview —, 18. Gresham —, 19. Prineville —, 20. Hermiston —, 21. Newport —, 22. Seaside —, and in such other cities as military requirements may dictate and available funds make possible.

Section 3. The staff hereby is authorized to obtain and adopt plans and specifications, to let contracts, to purchase real property, materials and equipment, and to do all things necessary to accomplish the purposes of this act.

Section 4. Among other things, it is the purpose of this act to provide work for war veterans and to promote their welfare, and to that end it shall be provided in every contract or subcontract entered into in which the expenditure of any funds made available by this act is involved that war veterans shall be favored in all purchases of materials and equipment, and shall be employed in preference to any other persons in all cases.

Section 5. There shall be included in the state levy of taxes each year hereafter, for a period of 10 successive years, the amount equal to forty-five one-hundredths of a mill on the dollar of the total value of taxable property of the state according to the next previous assessment and equalization thereof. Such amount shall be collected and paid as other state taxes are collected and paid, and shall be used only for the purposes specified in this act.

Section 6. All expenses incurred in the administration of this act shall be paid from the moneys provided for in section 5 of this act, and the said moneys hereby are appropriated for such purposes. The secretary of state hereby is authorized and directed to audit all duly approved claims incurred in pursuance of law and the foregoing appropriation, and to draw his warrants on the state treasurer in payment thereof.

Section 7. The limits imposed by section 11, article XI of the constitution of Oregon shall not apply to any amount hereby authorized to be levied and appropriated under this act.

Section 8. This act shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection and the secretary of state of the state of Oregon be and he hereby is authorized and directed to set aside two pages in the official pamphlet containing measures referred to the people to be voted upon in which arguments in support of the foregoing proposed act may be printed, and

that a joint committee consisting of one senator, to be appointed by the president of the senate, and two representatives, to be appointed by the speaker of the house, be appointed to prepare such argument and file same with the secretary of state, and two pages on which arguments against the proposed act may be printed, which

arguments may be furnished by any person interested; provided, that in case more material is offered than can be printed on four pages of the pamphlet, the secretary of state shall select the part of such material to be printed.

Filed in the office of the secretary of state March 16, 1945.

BALLOT TITLE

BILL AUTHORIZING TAX FOR CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF STATE ARMORIES—Purpose: Levies annual tax of 45/100 of a mill on all taxable property of state for period of ten successive years outside of limitation of section 11, Article XI, of Oregon constitution; appropriating moneys collected for acquiring sites, constructing and equipping armories, as funds become available, in order following: Baker, Bend, Portland, La Grande, Oregon City, Pendleton, Ontario, Newberg, The Dalles, Hillsboro, Corvallis, Grants Pass, Forest Grove, Hood River, St. Helens, Lebanon, Lakeview, Gresham, Prineville, Hermiston, Newport, Seaside and such other cities as military requirements dictate and funds become available; state military staff to administer funds, purchase property, let contracts for constructing, giving preference to war veterans.

Vote YES or NO

302 Yes. I vote for the proposed law.

303 No. I vote against the proposed law.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the legislative committee provided by house bill No. 362 of the forty-third legislative assembly, in favor of the

BILL AUTHORIZING TAX FOR CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF STATE ARMORIES

(Ballot Nos. 302 and 303)

House Bill No. 362, 1945 Legislature, providing for the construction and equipment of armories in Oregon to meet a critical need for national defense was passed by the 1945 Legislative Session and referred to the electorate for enactment at the 1946 General Election.

This bill provides for armories in the following named locations and such other locations as military necessity dictates:

Baker, Bend, Portland, La Grande, Oregon City, Pendleton, Ontario, Newberg, The Dalles, Hillsboro, Corvallis, Grants Pass, Forest Grove, Hood River, St. Helens, Lebanon, Lakeview, Gresham, Prineville, Hermiston, Newport, and Seaside.

The new Oregon National Guard with an allocated strength of 12,049, which is approximately triple the strength prior to September, 1940, will be seriously handicapped unless suitable facilities are furnished.

Current War Department regulations require that satisfactory storage facilities and a suitable armory be provided by the State for each National Guard unit organized within the State, for the housing of units and storage of federal equipment which will have a value of several millions of dollars.

The present State owned armories are outmoded and definitely inadequate, except in a few places, for the quartering and training of Guard troops nor do they provide for the satisfactory storage of Government equipment loaned the State for use by units of the National Guard.

Localities, where state owned armories are not available, are dependent entirely upon the availability of public or private owned buildings for housing of National Guard units. Without exception such armories provided upon a rental basis have been unsatisfactory and have materially affected the general efficiency of Guard units which of necessity have been compelled to use them.

Eastern Oregon for instance, has only one armory and that is the city-county armory at Klamath Falls. All National Guard units formerly located in Eastern Oregon were housed in unsuitable rented quarters totally inadequate for new Guard units and definitely unsafe for the storage and the security of arms and equipment, for which the State is held liable by the Federal Government.

While Western Oregon has a number of State owned armories, many of them are in need of major repairs and several lack sufficient space to accommodate the greatly enlarged units which must be allocated such communities.

Many localities in Western Oregon are without public owned armories and like Eastern Oregon communities have been compelled to provide armory facilities on

a rental basis with the same unsatisfactory results.

The situation in Portland is desperate. The Portland armory, which was erected in 1884-1887, has been condemned as a fire-trap for more than twenty years. It is unsafe for troops and does not provide adequate protection for equipment stored therein against fire or theft. The Portland armory is unequivocally inadequate for the number of troops that must be allocated to Portland. Many years prior to the War, quarters for a number of units had to be obtained on a rental basis, and were found to be unsuitable for effective administration and housing. The armory situation in Portland is deplorable especially in view of the fact that a greatly increased number of units must be allocated a station there. Quarters must be provided for a minimum of forty units in Portland. The present armory can accommodate not more than ten of these.

Where armories were spacious enough before the War for the unit quartered, now it is easily discernible that in most cases they are inadequate. Before the War units were maintained at approximately thirty-five percent of War Department authorized strength. Presently similar units must be maintained on one hundred percent basis for Officers and eighty percent basis for enlisted men, almost trebling the armory requirements.

Incidentally communities without armory facilities find it difficult frequently to entertain large assemblies for want of a suitable auditorium. This is particularly disconcerting when making arrangements for conventions of various organizations. Again veterans organizations are without suitable meeting places for their deliberations. A National Guard armory is a distinct asset to a community. It provides a place for the military training of young men in the locality, provides a suitable building in which large assemblies may be held and is suitable as an assembly place for veteran organizations.

The Federal Government furnishes funds for the pay of National Guard personnel, loans equipment to the State for the training of Guard troops, and provides for the maintenance of the equipment, furnishes instructor personnel from the Regular Service, and provides transportation and subsistence during periods of field instruction. All of this without a contribution from the State, but contingent upon the State providing adequate and satisfactory facilities.

Every community in which a National Guard unit is maintained is directly benefited in a financial way. The following is an estimated annual distribution of Federal funds for the pay of National Guard personnel in each County under the expanded National Guard program, when all units authorized are at full strength:

Counties and Cities	No. of Units or Detachments	Strength	Estimated Annual Pay
Baker County			
Baker	1	195	\$ 40,740.56
Benton County			
Corvallis	2	250	54,276.34
Clackamas County			
Oregon City	3	264	62,621.14
Milwaukie	1	132	28,043.74
Oswego	1	132	28,043.74
Clackamas	1	38	104,880.00
	6	566	\$ 223,588.62
Clatsop County			
Astoria	2	327	68,425.40
Seaside	1	134	28,098.34
	3	461	\$ 96,523.74
Columbia County			
St. Helens	1	195	40,740.56
Coos County			
Coos Bay	2	276	59,707.24
North Bend	1	58	18,097.70
Coquille	1	334	\$ 77,804.94
Crook County			
Prineville	1	115	26,035.52
Deschutes County			
Bend	1	195	40,740.56
Douglas County			
Roseburg	1	157	33,965.56
Hood River County			
Hood River	1	115	26,035.52
Jackson County			
Medford	2	271	60,695.24
Ashland	1	82	19,186.96
	3	353	\$ 79,882.20
Josephine County			
Grants Pass	1	195	40,740.56
Klamath County			
Klamath Falls	5	397	96,152.98
Lake County			
Lakeview	1	82	19,186.96
Lane County			
Eugene	5	595	126,797.42
Cottage Grove	1	81	18,966.68
Springfield	1	195	40,740.56
	7	871	\$ 186,504.66
Lincoln County			
Newport-Toledo	1	132	28,043.74
Linn County			
Albany	1	195	40,740.56
Lebanon	1	76	19,954.68
	2	271	\$ 60,695.24
Malheur County			
Ontario-Nyssa	1	157	33,965.56
Marion County			
Salem	4	395	115,081.18
Silverton	1	76	19,954.68
Woodburn	1	81	18,966.68
	6	552	\$ 154,002.54
Multnomah County			
Portland	41	4,502	1,249,309.87
Gresham	3	176	49,632.24
	44	4,678	\$1,298,942.11

Counties and Cities	No. of Units or Detachments	Strength	Estimated Annual Pay
Polk County			
Dallas	1	81	\$ 18,966.68
West Salem	1	92	20,826.40
	2	173	\$ 39,793.08
Tillamook County			
Tillamook	1	157	33,965.56
Umatilla County			
Pendleton	1	195	40,740.56
Milton-Freewater	1	76	19,954.68
Hermiston	1	115	26,035.52
	3	386	\$ 86,730.76
Union County			
La Grande-Union	1	195	40,740.56
Washington County			
Forest Grove	1	76	19,954.68
Hillsboro	1	195	40,740.56
	2	271	\$ 60,695.24
Wasco County			
The Dalles	3	245	56,361.58
Yamhill County			
McMinnville	2	327	68,784.30
Newberg	1	82	19,186.96
	3	409	\$ 87,971.26
Total Estimated Annual Pay \$3,064,826.51			

It is discernible that over a ten year period with a fully integrated National Guard Organization within the State, in excess of thirty and a half million dollars of Federal money would be distributed to members of the National Guard as pay for services.

House Bill No. 362 authorizing a tax for the construction and equipment of State armories provides for a levy of taxes each year hereafter, for a period of 10 successive years, the amount equal to forty-five one-hundredths of a mill on the dollar of the total value of taxable property of the State according to the next previous assessment and equalization thereof. The money collected shall be used only for the purposes specified in this bill.

This act is strictly a post-war construction project; and it is the purpose of this act to provide work for war veterans and to promote their welfare. Any funds made available by this act will be expended within the State on labor, material and other incidental expenses, preference to be given to veterans when possible.

Your approval of House Bill 362, authorizing a tax for the construction and equipment of State armories will provide for the general welfare of the State and Nation, assuring a continuous flow of revenue from the Federal Government for distribution in Counties where National Guard units are maintained and furnish a civic building for the general benefit of the community.

VOTE—No. 302 X YES.

MERLE R. CHESSMAN,
State Senator, Astoria, Oregon.

JOHN R. SNELLSTROM,
State Representative, Eugene, Oregon.

HARVEY WELLS,
State Representative, Portland, Oregon.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 304 and 305)

BILL ESTABLISHING RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND SCHOOL BOARDS

Referred to the people by the forty-third legislative assembly, as provided by section 1 of article IV of the constitution.

CHAPTER 345
OREGON LAWS, 1945
(House Bill 80, Forty-third
Legislative Assembly)

AN ACT

To create rural school districts; to create rural school boards and provide for their election, powers and duties; to provide that rural school boards shall take over the powers and duties of district boundary boards; to provide that school districts of the first class may consolidate with rural school districts; to provide that rural school boards shall take over tax levying powers of school districts or school units within rural school districts and shall have powers to approve or reject, increase or reduce items in the budget of such districts or units; to provide that rural school boards shall levy taxes covering the budgets so revised and approved; to provide for offsetting such tax levies with apportionments from the state school support fund and for the distribution of such apportionments and tax levies; to provide a saving clause; and to refer this act to the people.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. This act shall be known as the rural school district law.

Section 2. There hereby is created in each county of the state not operating under chapter 7, title 111, O. C. L. A., commonly known as the county school law, a district to be known as the rural school district and a governing body thereof to be known as the rural school board. Said rural district shall embrace any and all school districts or school units and any and all parts of school districts or school units within the county, including elementary school districts, the nonhigh school district, high school and union high school districts and county and district high schools, excepting only school districts of the first class.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the district boundary board at a meeting to be held not less than 20 days prior to the first election of members of the rural school board, as herein provided, to divide the rural school district into five zones as nearly equal in population as may be practicable and measured along elementary school district boundary lines. The rural school board shall have authority to readjust the boundaries of such zones once every three years. Only one member of said board shall be elected from any one of such zones.

Section 4. The nomination of any candidate to serve as a member of the rural school board shall be made by petition filed with the county school superintendent not less than 15 days prior to the date of the election, signed by not less than 25 voters residing in the zone in which such candidate is a resident and who are legally qualified to vote for school district officers in their respective elementary school districts. Each such nominee shall file an acceptance of nomination with the county school superintendent not less than 10 days prior to the date of such election, otherwise such nomination shall be void; provided, that a candidate so nominated must be a qualified voter on a school district tax levy. Voters in the election of members of rural school boards shall have the qualifications set forth in section 111-910, O. C. L. A. Members of rural school boards shall be subject to recall as provided by law in respect to members of boards of directors of school districts of the first class.

Section 5. The election of members of the rural school board shall be held at the time of the annual school meeting each year and in those zones only from which members of such board are to be elected. The rural school board shall arrange for such election and designate a polling place for the purpose in each elementary school district within each such zone, which polling place shall be the school building if there be one within the district. The chairman of the board of directors of each such elementary school district shall act as judge and the other members of the board as clerks of said election and shall count the ballots cast and prepare a tally sheet. Immediately said chairman shall seal the ballots and tally sheet and within five days after the election shall mail or deliver to the county school superintendent. Forthwith the rural school board shall canvass the ballots and declare the results of the election.

Section 6. At the annual school meeting next following the effective date of this act there shall be elected five members of the rural school board, one by the voters in each of the five zones of the rural school district, for terms of from one to five years but without specification of the term for which any such member is to be elected. This election shall be conducted under arrangements made by the county school superintendent in the manner provided in section 5 of this act, except that the district boundary board shall canvass the ballots, determine the candidate in each zone receiving the largest number of votes and declare the results of the election. At the

first meeting of the rural school board, which shall be called by the county school superintendent within 10 days after the first election, the five elected members of said board shall determine by lot who shall have the five-year term, the four-year term, the three-year term, the two-year term and the one-year term.

Section 7. At the expiration of the term of office of any member of the rural school board, a successor from the same zone shall be elected by the legal voters thereof for the term of five years. Any vacancy on the board from any zone shall be filled by the remaining members of the board from among the qualified residents of that zone, the appointee to serve until the next annual school meeting when a successor from that zone shall be elected to serve for the remainder of the unexpired term.

Section 8. Each rural school board shall meet within 10 days after each annual election and organize or reorganize by electing one of its members chairman and one vice chairman, each of whom shall serve for one year or until a successor is elected and qualified. The county school superintendent shall be the secretary of the rural school board but shall not have a vote in any matter coming before said board. The board may, from time to time, make such rules and regulations not inconsistent with this act as it may deem necessary to enforce its provisions.

Section 9. Regular meetings of the rural school board of each rural school district shall be held in rooms provided by the county court. The county court also shall supply the rural school board with such professional or clerical assistance and with such equipment and supplies as said board may require in the performance of its duties. Members of the rural school board shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be reimbursed for all traveling and other expenses necessarily incurred in performing their duties as members of said board. All such costs and expenses shall be paid, on claims duly presented and approved, from the general fund of the county.

Section 10. On organization of the rural school board of any county, as herein provided, said board shall take over all powers and duties of the district boundary board of such county. All powers and duties of the district boundary board, as provided by law, hereby are transferred to, vested in and imposed on the rural school board.

Section 11. Any school district of the first class may consolidate with and become part of the rural school district of the county. For that purpose both the board of directors of the school district of the first class and the rural school board shall adopt resolutions favoring such consolidations. The question of such consolidation then shall be submitted to the legal voters of each of said districts at the next annual school meeting. If a majority of the votes

cast on the proposition in each district shall favor such consolidation the same shall become effective as of July first next following and thereafter all the territory embraced in said school district of the first class shall be part of said rural school district for all purposes of this act.

Section 12. All powers and duties to levy taxes, heretofore by law vested in and imposed on any school district or school unit embraced within the rural school district of any county, or heretofore vested in and imposed on the board of directors or other governing body of any such school district or school unit, hereby are transferred to, vested in and imposed on the rural school board of such county; provided, however, that each such school district or school unit or the board of directors or governing body thereof, shall retain and exercise the power to levy a tax each year for payment of principal and interest of the bonded indebtedness or the indebtedness evidenced by negotiable interest bearing warrants of said school district or school unit and also to levy a tax for payment of capital expenditures specifically authorized by the legal voters of such district or unit as outside the limitation of section 11, article XI, Oregon Constitution.

Section 13. Immediately following a public meeting as provided by law on the budget for each fiscal year of any school district or school unit within the rural school district, and in any event not later than June 30 of such year, the responsible officer of the district or unit shall deliver or transmit said budget to the rural school board. No tax levy based on such budget shall be made by the school district or school unit or by the board of directors or governing body thereof, other than the tax levy outside the aforesaid constitution limitation for the particular purposes specified in section 12 of this act.

Section 14. The rural school board shall examine and audit the budgets of the several school districts or school units embraced within the rural school district and shall have power to approve or reject, increase or reduce any item or amount in any such budget. The board of directors or other governing body of every school district or school unit shall be entitled to a hearing by the rural school board on the budget submitted by it and the rural school board shall set times and places for such hearings which shall be open to the public.

Section 15. Forthwith after such hearings and after careful consideration of all the aforesaid budgets, the rural school board shall determine the final amount in which the budget of each school district or school unit shall be included in the tax levy to be made by it. The rural school board of each county hereby is empowered to levy and shall levy for each fiscal year a tax in the amount equal to the total of the budgets, so determined and approved, of the several school districts or school units within the rural school district of

the county; provided, however, that such tax levy shall not exceed the amount of the highest combined levy of the component school districts of such rural school district in any one of the three years immediately preceding for purposes other than the payment of bonded indebtedness or interest thereon plus six per cent thereof and shall apply at uniform rate to all taxable property within said rural school district. And further provided, that in the case of a union high school district which includes a district of the first class, which district of the first class is not a part of the rural school district, that portion of the union high school levy otherwise to be extended as a tax on property outside the first class district shall be levied by the rural school district board as part of the rural school district levy.

The rural school district board shall also have the authority to call a special school election in the rural school district should it find it necessary to exceed the limitations imposed by section 11, article XI of the Oregon Constitution. Said election shall be called and held in each district or unit in the manner prescribed by section 6 of this act for the election of the rural school board members and also in substantial compliance with the provisions of section 110-1109 and 110-1112, O. C. L. A., insofar as applicable.

Section 16. The rural school board, on or before August 1 of each fiscal year, shall certify to the county assessor and to the county treasurer the total amount of the tax levy so made by it and also shall certify to the county treasurer the amount in which the budget of each school district or school unit within the rural school district is included in such tax levy. The county assessor shall subtract from the total amount of such tax levy the total amount, if any, certified to him by the county school superintendent, as otherwise provided by law, for apportionment from the state school support fund for the current fiscal year to all school districts or school units within the rural school district and shall extend on the assessment and tax roll the remainder only as the property

tax levy of the rural school board, applicable at uniform rate to all taxable property within the rural school district of the county.

Section 17. All moneys received by the county treasurer as proceeds of the property tax levy of the rural school board, so extended for any fiscal year, shall be credited by said treasurer to the several school districts or school units within the rural school district in the proportion that the amount of the budget of each such district or unit included in the tax levy made by said board bears to the total amount of such levy. Similarly, all moneys received by the county treasurer from apportionment of the state school support fund for such fiscal year for the use of the several school districts or school units within said rural school district, shall be distributed and credited on the same basis to such school districts or school units.

Section 18. If any section, sentence, clause or word of this act shall be held to be unconstitutional, the invalidity of such section, sentence, clause or word shall not affect the validity of any other portion of this act, it being the intent of this legislative assembly to enact the remainder of this act, notwithstanding such part so declared unconstitutional should or may be so declared.

Section 19. This act shall be and hereby is referred to the people of the state of Oregon for their approval or rejection at the next special or regular general election to be held throughout the state of Oregon. The secretary of state shall be and hereby is authorized and directed to set aside two pages in the official pamphlet containing measures referred to the people to be voted on at the next special or regular general election, in which an argument in support of this act may be printed. A joint committee consisting of one senator, to be appointed by the president of the senate, and two representatives, to be appointed by the speaker of the house, shall prepare such argument and file the same with the secretary of state.

Filed in the office of the secretary of state March 24, 1945.

BALLOT TITLE

BILL ESTABLISHING RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND SCHOOL BOARDS—Purpose:

To create rural school districts and rural school boards; prescribing procedure for election of members by zones, defining their powers and duties; requiring county courts to provide meeting facilities, authorizing expenses thereof paid from the county general fund; providing for consolidation of first-class and rural school districts; vesting certain existing powers of school districts, school boards, district boundary boards or county units in such rural school boards; empowering such rural school boards to correct and supervise budgets and levy taxes; requiring that such tax levies be offset with apportionment from state school support fund, and directing distribution thereof.

Vote YES or NO

304 Yes. I vote for the proposed law.

305 No. I vote against the proposed law.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the legislative committee provided by house bill No. 80 of the forty-third legislative assembly, in favor of

BILL ESTABLISHING RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND SCHOOL BOARDS
(Ballot Nos. 304 and 305)

The principal purpose of HB 80 is to provide as far as tax money is concerned, equal educational opportunities for all elementary and high school pupils within each county.

The reason for presenting the measure to the voters is that the sponsors believe one of the greatest responsibilities of government is adequate education of youth and that this responsibility is an obligation of all the people, not just a part of the people of the county.

Because of the wide variation of assessed valuation within the several districts of each county, which makes school income far too low in some districts and more than adequate in others, the county, rather than the school district alone should be used as a unit upon which to levy the cost of schools.

It is far better, however, to keep the management, policy making, and control of schools as close to the people as possible, so that each citizen and parent may have a voice in the operation of the school if he or she desires.

The method used in HB 80 is the formation of rural school boards in each county not having the county unit system. These boards of five are elected by the people of all the districts in the entire county, except districts of the first class.

This chart shows the variation in assessed valuation per school child in the several counties of Oregon. These are elementary school district figures, based on assessment rolls for 1944-45 tax.

First column is the name of the county.
Second column is the number of the district with biggest valuation per census child.
Third column is the per census child valuation of the highest district.
Fourth is the district number with the lowest valuation per census child.
Fifth column is the per census child valuation of the lowest district.
Sixth column is the approximate ratio between the highest and lowest. For instance a one mill levy in District 12, Baker county, would raise 22 times as much money per census child as a one mill levy in District 45.

The purpose of HB 80 is to correct this inequality and give more equal educational opportunity to all Oregon's children.

Baker	12	\$ 62,059.00	45	\$ 2,881.09	22 to 1
Benton	49	18,380.00	17	1,295.51	14 to 1
Clackamas	123	176,362.50	126	793.79	222 to 1
Clatsop	37	15,820.98	6	633.86	25 to 1
Columbia	57	5,008.67	32	947.96	5 to 1
Coos	22	40,675.38	49	1,712.01	24 to 1
Crook	Co. Unit	3,615.52	Co. Unit	3,615.52	1 to 1
Curry	18	30,120.00	1	2,525.76	12 to 1
Deschutes	25	73,745.00	22	1,239.58	59 to 1
Douglas	98	27,212.92	19	1,668.22	16 to 1
Gilliam	2	149,767.43	25	3,846.49	39 to 1
Grant	10	39,662.25	45	1,755.54	23 to 1
Harney	18	56,787.70	1	2,417.78	23 to 1
Hood River	3	3,325.35	Co. Unit	3,239.82	1.03 to 1
Jackson	38	57,411.90	9	1,236.16	46 to 1
Jefferson	5	80,033.00	43	1,750.41	46 to 1
Josephine	Co. Unit	2,635.71	7	1,760.48	1.5 to 1
Klamath	Co. Unit	2,922.65	1	2,641.97	1.1 to 1
Lake	25	83,049.38	7	2,216.80	37 to 1
Lane	31	12,955.78	28	878.58	14 to 1
Lincoln	Co. Unit	2,735.10	Co. Unit	2,735.10	1 to 1
Linn	138	44,636.25	55	840.40	53 to 1
Malheur	52	155,460.00	29	1,161.98	134 to 1
Marion	84	22,393.55	138	802.89	28 to 1
Morrow	50	81,052.50	34	1,182.65	69 to 1
Multnomah	2	13,836.73	29	1,175.57	12 to 1
Polk	55	9,575.00	22	955.32	10 to 1

Each county board will have the authority to review the budgets of present school districts, raise or lower them, and levy a uniform tax on all property within the county and apportion this tax to the various districts in accordance with their approved budgets.

After trial, other districts may wish to be included or types of districts now included may wish to be excluded. These changes could be made by regular legislative process.

District valuations per child are very inequitable in Oregon. Power lines run along a road, for instance, and children on one side of the road have the advantage of the utility's taxes while across the road they do not if the road happens to divide districts. Railroad taxes are restricted to districts through which the rail lines pass, although residents of other districts ship over the same lines. New factories, new power developments, new improvements, are going in and the taxes from them should be used to help educate all of the children, not merely those adjoining the site of the plant.

The following chart, together with the notes, shows the great inequality that exists in financial ability to give educational advantages to children in the school districts of each county in the state.

Sherman	19	\$129,548.50	17	\$ 11,571.87	11 to 1
Tillamook	49	10,967.00	14	2,493.47	4 to 1
Umatilla	100	273,030.50	14	1,281.99	212 to 1
Union	12	64,840.80	1	1,784.43	36 to 1
Wallowa	15	43,054.25	12	1,601.36	27 to 1
Wasco	20	138,309.00	11	2,213.79	62 to 1
Washington	102	8,034.82	70	846.80	9 to 1
Wheeler	10	63,811.67	4	2,427.46	26 to 1
Yamhill	7	12,062.17	69	689.52	17 to 1

The cost of maintaining all, or nearly all, functions of government—state, county, municipal—is regarded as an obligation of all of the people within that unit, except the cost of elementary and high school education, which is still largely financed by districts varying in value from less than \$20,000 to over \$2,000,000. These examples are all third class districts. It is impossible to provide equality of educational opportunities as long as such conditions prevail.

Higher education, state institution maintenance, and the cost of old age assistance are an obligation of all—and properly so. County officers, county functions, construction of county roads is a charge on the county as a whole. Within a city, police and fire protection, streets, lighting and sanitation costs are met by a uniform levy on all taxable property within the city limits.

Yet the cost of education—a far more important function of government—is an obligation placed almost wholly on the property owner of the district with no regard given to either the number of children or the tax paying ability of the property of the district.

This disparity in financial obligation between districts creates undue hardship on some districts but imposes practically no obligation on adjoining districts. And more important, it tends to deprive many deserving children from the benefits of adequate education.

The county is the most logical unit to use as an equalizer of taxes. Present districts are too small; the state is too large. All property within a county is assessed by one person and values are generally very closely equalized throughout the county. On the state level the assessments are the product of 36 persons with widely varying ideas of the value of property. Some counties have been assessed at 100 per cent of true valuation while others are below 40 per cent. A uniform levy over the state produces taxes with little relation to actual value.

One board charged with reviewing the budgets of the school districts of an entire county could certainly make some savings. With one financial head, buying might be done more cheaply, bus routes could possibly be changed to serve better with less cost and building and repair costs could be pooled if desired.

The actual operation of the schools would be left in the same hands as it now rests. The district boards would hire the teachers, and other employees, and would plan the school work. It is not anticipated that many budgets would be changed at all. Main purpose of the bill is the equalization of opportunities for children, not the amending of budgets.

A great deal of property in Oregon now pays no special school tax at all. At one time it was over 12 per cent of the total property but has decreased since districts

must make a levy in order to participate in state funds.

Even so, the 1945-46 report of the state Department of Education shows untaxed property in 31 counties as follows: (Five counties have the county unit system.)

Baker	\$ 2,082,467
Benton	1,730,607
Clackamas	2,938,573
Clatsop	367,322
Columbia	338,715
Coos	2,133,652
Curry	306,880
Deschutes	592,020
Douglas	2,291,505
Gilliam	2,613,914
Grant	1,228,993
Harney	663,508
Jackson	1,635,507
Jefferson	2,497,197
Lake	1,237,257
Lane	1,450,167
Linn	1,999,272
Malheur	961,238
Marion	2,298,359
Morrow	1,729,705
Multnomah	181,660
Polk	531,055
Sherman	1,897,076
Tillamook	2,762,125
Umatilla	10,537,911
Union	1,743,201
Wallowa	446,617
Wasco	5,741,279
Washington	2,535,167
Wheeler	902,241
Yamhill	2,035,274

Total\$63,538,591

This total of \$63,538,591 worth of property contributes nothing toward the education of Oregon's children. Children in these districts are educated at the expense of some one else. HB 80 is designed to levy an equal tax over all property in each county and stop this evasion of taxes.

The total valuation of the entire counties of Grant, Harney, Wheeler, Gilliam, Sherman, Morrow and Lake is but \$61,404,737, more than \$2,000,000 less than the property that is not now paying special school taxes in Oregon.

HB 80 does not increase taxes. It raises no extra money.

Properly administered it should reduce taxes.

It equalizes public education costs within each county, it provides better opportunity for elementary and high school education, and assures a more business-like administration of schools.

Please study it carefully.

ERNEST R. FATLAND,
State Senator, Condon, Oregon.

GILES L. FRENCH,
State Representative, Moro, Oregon.

CARL C. HILL,
State Representative, Days Creek,
Oregon.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 306 and 307)

**BILL AUTHORIZING CHINAMEN TO HOLD REAL ESTATE AND
MINING CLAIMS**

Proposed by the forty-third legislative assembly by senate joint resolution No. 14, filed in the office of the secretary of state April 2, 1945, and referred to the people as provided by section 1 of article XVII of the constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Be It Resolved by the Senate of the State of Oregon, the House of Representatives jointly concurring:

That section 8, article XV of the constitution of the state of Oregon, be and the same hereby is repealed.

NOTE—Section 8, article XV of the constitution reads as follows: "No Chinaman, not a resident of the state at the adoption of this constitution, shall ever hold any real estate or mining claim, or work any mining claim therein. The legislative assembly shall provide by law in the most effectual manner for carrying out the above provision."

BALLOT TITLE

BILL AUTHORIZING CHINAMEN TO HOLD REAL ESTATE AND MINING CLAIMS—

Purpose: To repeal section 8 of Article XV of the Oregon constitution, which prohibits any Chinaman who was not a resident of the state at the adoption of the constitution from ever holding any real estate or mining claim or working any mining claim in this state, which repeal will permit Chinamen to hold real estate and work mining claims.

Vote YES or NO

306 Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.

307 No. I vote against the proposed amendment.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the legislative committee provided by senate joint resolution No. 14 of the forty-third legislative assembly, in favor of the

BILL AUTHORIZING CHINAMEN TO HOLD REAL ESTATE AND MINING CLAIMS

(Ballot Nos. 306 and 307)

Section 8, Article XV of the constitution of the State of Oregon provides that:

"No Chinaman, not a resident of the state at the adoption of this constitution, shall ever hold any real estate or mining claim, or work any mining claim therein."

The constitution was adopted on the 14th day of February, 1859. Throughout all of the past years since said date, this apparent injustice has been a part of the constitution of the State of Oregon. The United States Supreme Court in the case of Chapman vs. Toy Long intimated that the section was in conflict with the provisions of our (1868) treaty with China. Hence the provisions were never enforced.

Then came the Fourteenth Amendment to our Federal Constitution which further nullified it. This Amendment provides as follows, to-wit:

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunity of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Practically all persons of Chinese blood, residing in this state, are American citizens—becoming such through birth or naturalization. Most of them are no longer Chinese but Americans.

The 1945 session of the legislature, realizing the injustice of the matter, repealed the section of the constitution and it is now before the voters for their approval or rejection.

We earnestly appeal to the citizens of this great commonwealth to sustain the legislature, and repeal this section of our constitution as it is apparently illegal, and at least unenforceable.

It is unnecessarily offensive to a people who were our allies in the last war, and whose courage, tolerance, and suffering helped in a great measure to bring us victory.

We strongly urge the voters to vote—"YES" on November 5, 1946.

FREDERICK S. LAMPORT,
State Senator, Salem, Oregon.

JOHN DICKSON,
State Representative, Portland, Oregon.

R. C. FRISBIE,
State Representative, Baker, Oregon.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 308 and 309)

AMENDMENT PERMITTING LEGISLATIVE BILLS TO BE READ BY TITLE ONLY

Proposed by the forty-third legislative assembly by senate joint resolution No. 15, filed in the office of the secretary of state April 2, 1945, and referred to the people as provided by section 1 of article XVII of the constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Be It Resolved by the Senate of the State of Oregon, the House of Representatives jointly concurring:

That section 19, article IV of the constitution of the state of Oregon, be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 19. Every bill shall be read by [sections,] *title only* on three several days, in each house, unless in case of emergency two-thirds of the house where such bill

may be pending [,] shall, by a vote of yeas and nays, deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; [but the reading of a bill by sections on its final passage shall in no case be dispensed with,] *provided, however, on its final passage such bill shall be read section by section unless such requirement be suspended by a vote of two-thirds of the house where such bill may be pending, and the vote on the final passage of every bill or joint resolution shall be taken by yeas and nays.*

NOTE—The amendment would delete matter in brackets, and substitute matter in italic type.

BALLOT TITLE

AMENDMENT PERMITTING LEGISLATIVE BILLS TO BE READ BY TITLE ONLY—

Purpose: To amend section 19 of Article IV of the Oregon constitution so as to require that every bill in the legislature shall be read by title only on three successive days, unless in case of emergency the house where such bill is pending, by vote of two-thirds, dispenses with this rule; that on its final passage such bill shall be read section by section unless this requirement be dispensed with by vote of two-thirds of either house where such bill is pending; and that the vote on the final passage of each bill or joint resolution shall be taken by yeas and nays.

Vote YES or NO

308 Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.

309 No. I vote against the proposed amendment.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the legislative committee provided by senate joint resolution No. 15 of the forty-third legislative assembly, in favor of the

AMENDMENT PERMITTING LEGISLATIVE BILLS TO BE READ BY TITLE ONLY
(Ballot Nos. 308 and 309)

Article IV, Section 19, of the Oregon Constitution provides that every bill pending in the Legislature shall be read, section by section, once a day for three days in each House, unless in an emergency by a vote of two-thirds of the House in which such bill is pending this rule may be dispensed with, but that in no case shall this rule be dispensed with at the time the bill is presented for final passage.

This provision has been in the Oregon Constitution from the time that our Constitution was first adopted and was deemed necessary at that time for the reason that members of the two Houses of the Legislature did not have available to them copies of the printed bill before its passage, so that they could acquaint themselves with the contents of the legislation on which they were asked to vote. Now, however, due to the fact that all bills are printed and presented to the members by the time that such bills come up for second reading, such rule concerning the reading of bills is no longer necessary as the members have the entire contents of the bill before them and have ample time in which to make an analysis of its contents.

The custom has been for many years in both Houses of our Legislature to have each bill read only by its title, and the only time this is deviated from is when some one member or a small minority group desire to hold up the entire proceedings of the body in order to force their will upon the majority on some piece of legislation. A single member may accomplish this by insisting that all bills be read in full. This proceeding of forcing bills to be read in full by some disgruntled member has caused a number of sessions of the Legislature to be continued longer than such sessions would otherwise have run, costing thousands of dollars to the tax payers and great inconvenience and disorder in our legislative branch of government. This provision of our Constitution is outmoded and should be repealed.

WILLIAM E. WALSH,
State Senator, Coos Bay, Oregon.

R. C. FRISBIE,
State Representative, Baker, Oregon.

JOHN H. HALL,
State Representative, Portland, Oregon.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 310 and 311)

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT INCREASING NUMBER OF SENATORS TO THIRTY-ONE MEMBERS

Proposed by the forty-third legislative assembly by senate joint resolution No. 21, filed in the office of the secretary of state April 2, 1945, and referred to the people as provided by section 1 of article XVII of the constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Be It Resolved by the Senate of the State of Oregon, the House of Representatives jointly concurring:

That section 2, article IV of the constitution of the state of Oregon, be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 2. The senate shall consist of [sixteen] 31, and the house of representa-

tives of [thirty-four] 60, members [, which number shall not be increased until the year 1860, after which time the legislative assembly may increase the number of senators and representatives, always keeping, as near as may be, the same ratio as to the number of senators and representatives; provided, that the senate shall never exceed thirty, and the house of representatives sixty members].

NOTE—The amendment would delete matter in brackets, and substitute figures in italic type.

BALLOT TITLE

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT INCREASING NUMBER OF SENATORS TO THIRTY-ONE MEMBERS—Purpose: To amend section 2 of Article IV, of the Oregon constitution, by increasing the number of senators of the senate from thirty to thirty-one members.

Vote YES or NO

310 Yes. I vote for the proposed amendment.

311 No. I vote against the proposed amendment.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the legislative committee provided by senate joint resolution No. 21 of the forty-third legislative assembly, in favor of the

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT INCREASING NUMBER OF SENATORS TO THIRTY-ONE MEMBERS

(Ballot Nos. 310 and 311)

This proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of Oregon provides for the increase of the number of senators of the Senate from 30 to 31 members.

Common sense dictates that any deliberative body be composed of an uneven number of voting members in order to insure a majority decision at all times. Such is not the case in the Senate. In January, 1943, the opening of the legislature and the inauguration of the Governor were delayed two full days or until the deadlock in the voting for the President of the Senate was broken on the 45th ballot. This caused great and unwarranted expense to the taxpayers and inconvenience and annoyance to the legislators and to the citizens of the state.

To provide for more efficient operation, the dollar savings resulting from present delays, we the committee, appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, strongly recommend the enactment of this proposed constitutional amendment.

MARSHALL E. CORNETT,
State Senator, Klamath Falls, Oregon.

ART W. LINDBERG,
State Representative, Pendleton,
Oregon.

HENRY SEMON,
State Representative, Klamath Falls,
Oregon.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 312 and 313)

BILL REGULATING FISHING IN COASTAL STREAMS AND INLAND WATERS

Submitted to the people pursuant to referendum petition filed in the office of the secretary of state, June 15, 1945, in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of article IV of the constitution.

HOUSE BILL No. 378

Forty-third Legislative Assembly
(Chapter 356, Oregon Laws, 1945)

AN ACT

Prohibiting all fishing, except angling, in certain waters of the state; amending sections 83-551, 83-553, 83-554, 83-561, 83-568, 83-569, 83-571, 83-572 and 83-577, O. C. L. A., and repealing sections 83-558, 83-559, 83-560 and 83-565, O. C. L. A., all relating to fishing.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to take or attempt to take fish of any kind from, or to fish in, the waters of Nestucca bay or any of its tributaries, or Euchre creek, Hunters creek, Floras creek, or Pistol river in any manner except with hook and line, commonly called angling.

Section 2. That section 83-551, O. C. L. A., be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 83-551. It shall be lawful to use driftnets for the taking or catching of salmon, shad, striped bass, sturgeon or other anadromous or food fish in the waters of Alsea bay and river between what is known as "Gravel Bar", one-half mile below Tidewater postoffice and the railroad bridge at Waldport, on Alsea bay, from July 15 to November 20, inclusive, of any year; provided, however, that it shall be unlawful to use any of said fishing appliances aforesaid between 12 o'clock noon on Saturday of each week and 12 o'clock noon on Sunday following.

Section 3. That section 83-553, O. C. L. A., be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 83-553. It shall be lawful to fish for, take or catch shad and striped bass with driftnets and setnets when having a mesh not to exceed 6½ inches nor less than 4½ inches, taut measure, in the waters of Coos bay and its tributaries, and in the north fork of Coos river below a line drawn across said north fork at right angles to the thread of the stream at the lower end of the ranch owned by John Hendrickson, and in the south fork of Coos river below a line across said south fork drawn at right angles to the thread of the stream at the lower end of the H. H. Roger's ranch from 6 a. m. on the first day of April to 6 p. m. on the thirtieth day of June of any year, except in that portion of said Coos bay and all of Isthmus inlet southerly of the ferry slips connecting the cities of Coos Bay and Eastside, and except in Catching inlet, a tributary of Coos bay, south of the county bridge on the Coos river market road

crossing said inlet; provided, however, it shall be lawful at all times to operate driftnets for the purpose of catching perch, herring, sardine or pilchard, smelt or candle fish for bait or for sale; and provided further, that it shall be lawful at all times to fish for, take or catch flounders, perch, sole, cod, shad, striped bass, sturgeon, or other food fish, excluding salmon, steelhead and trout by means of setline and hook and line; and that it shall be lawful to sell same by any person holding a one dollar (\$1) setline license as provided for under section 83-615.

Section 4. That section 83-554, O. C. L. A., be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 83-554. It shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon, shad, striped bass, sturgeon or other anadromous or food fish in the Coquille river or its tributaries at any time, subject to regulations of the game commission, with hook and line, commonly called angling; it shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon and the other food fish aforesaid, except shad, in the waters of said river below the drawbridge on the Roosevelt highway crossing the Coquille river at the city of Coquille, with driftnets between the following dates, to wit: From 6 a. m. on July 15 to 6 p. m. on December 10 of each year. It shall be lawful to fish for, take or catch shad with driftnets and setnets in the waters of the Coquille river below said dead line from 6 a. m. on the first day of April to 6 p. m. on the thirtieth day of June of any year only when having a mesh not to exceed 6½ inches nor less than 4½ inches, taut measure.

Section 5. That section 83-561, O. C. L. A., be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 83-561. (a) It shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon, shad, striped bass, sturgeon or other anadromous or food fish in the waters of Nehalem river or its tributaries at any time, subject to regulations of the game commission, with hook and line, commonly called angling; it shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon, or other food fish aforesaid with driftnets in the waters of said Nehalem river or its tributaries from 6 p. m. on the first day of August to 6 a. m. on the twentieth day of November, below the bridge across said Nehalem river known as the "Mohler bridge"; provided, however, that it shall be unlawful to so take, catch or fish for salmon or other food fish aforesaid with driftnets between 6 a. m. Saturday and 6 p. m. Sunday of each week.

(b) Every driftnet used for the taking, catching or fishing for salmon or other food fish aforesaid during the month of

August during each open season shall have a mesh not less than eight inches.

Section 6. That section 83-568, O. C. L. A., be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 83-568. It shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon, shad, striped bass, sturgeon or other anadromous or food fish in any of the waters of Siletz river and Drift creek and Schooner creek, tributaries thereof, at any time, subject to regulations of the game commission, with hook and line, commonly called angling; it shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon or any of the other food fish aforesaid with driftnets in any of the waters between a line drawn across said Siletz river at right angles to the thread of the stream at the lower end of the cooperative cheese factory at Dr. Robinson's place on said Siletz river within Lincoln county, Oregon, and a point where the Oregon coast highway bridge crosses said river, from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. of the following day between the first day of August and the thirty-first day of October of any year.

Section 7. That section 83-569, O. C. L. A., be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 83-569. It shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon, shad, striped bass, sturgeon or other anadromous or food fish in the waters of the Siuslaw river between April 15 of any year and March 1 of the following year below a line drawn at right angles to the thread of the Siuslaw river at the lower mouth or confluence of Wildcat creek with the Siuslaw river, and below a line drawn at right angles to the thread of Lake creek at the mouth or confluence of the Deadwood creek with said Lake creek, and below a line drawn at right angles to the thread of the north fork of the Siuslaw river with the mouth or confluence of McLeod creek with said north fork of the Siuslaw river, with hook and line, commonly called angling; provided, however, that it shall be lawful to fish with nets having a mesh of not less than 5 inches or more than 6¼ inches below a line across the Siuslaw river drawn at right angles to the thread of the stream at the lower end of the mouth or confluence of Martin creek with said Siuslaw river between May 15 and July 1 of each year for catching shad only; it shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon or any of the other food fish aforesaid with driftnets in the waters of the Siuslaw river below a line across said river drawn at right angles to the thread of the stream at the lower end of the mouth or confluence of Morgan creek with said Siuslaw river and in the waters of the north fork of the Siuslaw river below the state highway drawbridge crossing said north fork between the towns of Cushman and Florence in Lane county, Oregon, from 6 p. m. on the fifteenth day of July to 6 a. m. the twentieth day of November, inclusive, of the same year; provided, however, it shall

be unlawful to take, catch or fish for salmon or any of the other food fish aforesaid between 6 p. m. on Saturday of each week and 3 p. m. on the Sunday following during the open season on said river as above specified with driftnets; provided, however, that it shall be unlawful to fish in any of the waters of Duncan inlet or south inlet or tributaries with nets.

Section 8. That section 83-571, O. C. L. A., be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 83-571. It shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon, shad, striped bass, sturgeon or other anadromous or food fish in the tributaries of the Tillamook bay at any time subject to regulations of the game commission, with hook and line, commonly called angling; it shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon or any of the other food fish aforesaid with gillnets or driftnets in any of the waters of Tillamook bay between May 15 and December 10 of the same year, inclusive; provided, however, that it shall be lawful so to use therein setnets, gillnets or driftnets between October 1 and December 10 of each year.

It shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon or any of the other food fish aforesaid with driftnets in any of the waters of the tributaries of said Tillamook bay below the points hereinafter named between May 15 and November 30 of the same year, inclusive, namely:

Miama River. Below a line drawn across said Miama river due north and south through a point 1,000 feet west from the northwest corner of the Southern Pacific railroad bridge across Miama river.

Kilchis River. At the intersection of said stream by the section line between sections 11 and 12, township 1 south, range 10 west of Willamette meridian; provided, however, that between October 1 and November 30 it shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon from said river up to the railroad bridge of the Southern Pacific company.

Wilson River. Five hundred feet below where the bridge on the Oregon Coast highway crosses said river in section 13, township 1 south, range 10 west of Willamette meridian.

Hoquarton Slough. Below a line extending across said slough, drawn due north from Beacon light where said Hoquarton slough empties into Tillamook bay or river.

Tillamook River. One hundred feet below the mouth of Frazier slough.

Provided, however, that it shall be unlawful to so take, catch or fish for salmon or other food fish aforesaid with setnets, gillnets or driftnets between 6 a. m. Saturday and 6 p. m. Sunday of each week from May 15 to October 15.

Section 9. That section 83-572, O. C. L. A., be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 83-572. It shall be lawful at any time, subject to regulations of the game commission, to take, catch or fish for salmon, striped bass, shad, sturgeon or

other anadromous or food fish in the Umpqua river or any of the bays or tributaries thereof with hook and line, commonly called angling. It shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon or any of the other food fish aforesaid with drift-nets having a mesh of not less than six inches, from 6 p. m. on July 1 of any year to 6 a. m. on November 15 of the same year; provided, that it shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for shad with driftnets having a mesh of not less than 6 inches or more than 6½ inches in the Umpqua bay and river below the confluence of Big Mill creek with the Umpqua river near Scottsburg, in Douglas county, from 6 a. m. on April 20 to 6 a. m. on July 1 of any year, and in Smith river, a tributary of Umpqua bay, below the confluence of said Smith river with the north fork of said river, with driftnets and setnets having a mesh of not less than 6 inches or more than 6½ inches, from 6 a. m. on April 20 to 6 a. m. on July 1 of any year; provided, however, that during the period between July 1 and September 15, both dates inclusive, driftnets having a mesh of less than 8½ inches shall not be used. Below the following points specified on each of said streams, namely: The Umpqua river at the juncture of Big Mill creek and the Umpqua river in Douglas county near the town of Scottsburg; Smith river, below the juncture of the north fork of said river; provided, that in said Smith river below the point above named, namely: The juncture of the north fork of said river, drift-nets having a mesh of not less than 6 inches are permitted; provided, however, that it shall be unlawful to use any of said fishing appliances aforesaid between 6 p. m. on Saturday of each week and 6 p. m. on Sunday following.

Section 10. That section 83-577, O. C. L. A., be and the same hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 83-577. (a) It shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon, shad, striped bass, sturgeon or other anadromous or food fish in the waters of Yaquina bay and its tributaries at any time, subject to regulations of the game commission, with hook and line, commonly called angling; it shall be lawful to take, catch or fish for salmon or any of the other food fish aforesaid in any of said waters, bays or tributaries

below what is known as the county road bridge which crosses the Yaquina river at Toledo, with driftnets from 6 p. m. on the first day of August to 6 p. m. on the twentieth day of November of any year; provided, it shall be lawful at all times to operate driftnets for the purpose of catching perch, herring, sardine or pilchard, smelt or candle fish for bait or for sale; and provided further, that it shall be lawful at all times to fish for, take or catch flounders, perch, soles, cod or other food fish, excluding salmon, steelhead, trout, shad, striped bass and sturgeon by means of setline and hook and line; and that it shall be lawful to sell same by any person holding a one dollar (\$1) set-line license as provided for under section 83-615.

(b) It shall be unlawful to take, catch or fish for salmon or any of the other food fish aforesaid with setnets or gillnets in the waters of Yaquina bay and its tributary streams, from 6 o'clock a. m. on Saturday until 6 o'clock p. m. on the Sunday following during any open season.

Section 11. That sections 83-558, 83-559, 83-560 and 83-565, O. C. L. A., be and the same hereby are repealed.

Section 12. This act shall be in full force and effect on and after January 1, 1946, provided, however, that before January 1, 1947, the state fish commission and the state game commission shall, with their staffs and such additional personnel as may be necessary, together conduct and complete surveys and studies of the various Oregon coastal streams south of the Columbia river, and bring in a report to the forty-fourth legislative assembly on their findings and make recommendations for new legislation regulating the fisheries of all coastal streams south of the Columbia river as to seasons, deadlines, limits and gear; and that they shall consider steelheads as having primary value as a game fish, and salmon, shad and striped bass as having primary value as food fish, and their recommendations shall be for the purpose of conserving all species for the greatest value to the greatest number of people for the greatest length of time.

Approved by the governor March 23, 1945.

Filed in the office of the secretary of state March 24, 1945.

BALLOT TITLE

BILL REGULATING FISHING IN COASTAL STREAMS AND INLAND WATERS—

Purpose: To prohibit commercial fishing in Nestucca Bay and tributaries, Euchre Creek, Hunters Creek, Floras Creek and Pistol River; determining time, manner and type of lawful fishing in all coastal streams and along Pacific Ocean coast south of Columbia River; and requiring state fish and game commissions jointly to conduct surveys of Oregon coastal streams south of Columbia River, submit findings and report to the forty-fourth legislative assembly recommendations respecting seasons, deadlines, limits and gear, considering steelheads primarily as game fish and salmon, shad and striped bass primarily as food fish, and promoting conservation of all species.

312 Yes. I vote for the proposed law.

Vote YES or NO

313 No. I vote against the proposed law.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the "Vote Yes-312 Committee", in favor of the

BILL REGULATING FISHING IN COASTAL STREAMS AND INLAND WATERS

(Ballot Nos. 312 and 313)

This bill does not prohibit commercial fishing for salmon and steelhead in our Coastal streams, south of, but not including, the Columbia River. It does set up regulations as to where these fish may be caught, what type of nets may be used, and when fishing is to be permitted.

These regulations are in principle no different than other regulations designed to protect and preserve a resource. Without them, we destroy, exploit and eventually lose the resource.

One of the most important features of this bill is that it directs the Oregon Fish Commission and the Oregon Game Commission—to quote from the bill—"to conduct and complete surveys and studies of the various Oregon coastal streams south of the Columbia River, and bring in a report to the 44th Legislative Assembly,"—1947 Legislature—"on their findings, . . ."

These commissions are directed to get the facts as to what is happening to our salmon before it is too late and our salmon, like many other of our natural resources, will have disappeared. We are hopeful that these studies and proper controls of all type of fishing will be the means of rebuilding our salmon and steelhead runs.

The bill was passed by a vote of 42 to 17 in the House and 24 to 5 in the Senate

and signed by Governor Earl Snell, only after many hours of study and several hearings had been devoted to it. Our legislature is making every effort to save Oregon's great salmon resource. They need your support.

Our salmon and steelhead are going, and going fast. The construction of dams, removal of timber, effects of irrigation, pollution and many other factors are aiding in our salmon-steelhead depletion. It is only a question of a few short years before the once great salmon runs of the Columbia will have shrunk to but a small part of what they once were.

It would seem logical to assume that the above referred to coastal streams are destined to act as the spawning grounds of the last of Oregon's native salmon. Unless we protect what few fish remain, then this once great fishery will have disappeared forever.

This bill is designed to save and build up our fish life not for a few, but for all and for all time to come.

Help save your salmon and steelhead in order to assure a future supply of these grand fish. A vote "Yes" on Ballot Title 312 will help do this.

"VOTE YES-312 COMMITTEE",

By W. J. SMITH, Chairman.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 314 and 315)

TO CREATE STATE OLD-AGE AND DISABILITY PENSION FUND

Proposed by initiative petition filed in the office of the secretary of state July 2, 1946, in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of article IV of the constitution.

A BILL

For an act to create a State old age and disability pension; authorizing a tax of 3 per centum on all gross incomes to create a fund sufficient to pay every qualified citizen of the State of Oregon over 60 years of age, and over 18 years of age if totally disabled, a monthly pension.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. It is the declared Public Policy of the People of the State of Oregon to create a pension for all Citizens of the State of Oregon 60 years of age and over, and all physically unemployable citizens of Oregon 18 years of age or over whose residential qualifications as described in this Act shall entitle them to share in its benefits to be financed by a 3 per centum gross income tax payable monthly, the proceeds of this tax after expenses of collection and administration have been paid to be divided equally among all citizens above described who apply for the Pension and spend it within 30 days and abstain from gainful occupation.

Section 2. The purpose of this Act is to provide for the establishment, financing, operation and administration of a state old age and disability pension fund which will parallel the rise and fall of the collective individual and business incomes of the Citizens of the State, and through the monthly collection, distribution and immediate circulation of certain tax moneys at the lowest possible administration expense, act as a stabilizer and stimulator of employment and trade within the State. Eliminate and replace present and former old age and disability benefits heretofore provided, in whole or in part by the State. Release for other uses the revenues formerly applied to such purpose and to make such pension the right and heritage of every qualified citizen.

Section 3. In addition to all other state taxes and excises there shall be levied, collected and paid each month beginning with the month of July, 1947, a tax of 3 per centum of all the gross income of every person, firm, association, co-partnership or corporation, residing or doing business in Oregon derived from any and all sources excepting such income as is exempted from the State Taxation by the Constitution and laws of the United States and except such income as is specifically exempted in Section 5 of this Act.

Section 4. For the purpose of this Act the term "Gross Income" means the gross

receipts of the taxpayer received as compensation for personal services and the gross receipts of the taxpayer derived from trade, business, commerce, or the sale of tangible or intangible property and including interest, dividends, discounts, rentals, royalties, fees, commissions, bonuses, or prizes or any other emoluments however designated and without any deductions on account of the cost of property sold, the cost of materials used, labor cost, taxes, royalties, interest or discount paid or any other expenses whatsoever.

Section 5. The provisions of Section 3 shall not apply to the following:

(a) Moneys received by persons, banks, trust companies, savings and loan institutions, or brokerage offices and held on deposit or in custody for others or for investment for clients.

(b) Collection of dues and fees by fraternal benefit societies, orders or associations operating under the lodge system, or for the exclusive benefit of the members thereof and providing payment of death, sickness or accident benefits to said members.

(c) Corporations, associations or societies operating exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific or educational purposes.

(d) Business leagues, chambers of commerce, labor organizations, boards of trade, civic leagues, and other similar organizations operated exclusively for the benefit of the trade, craft, profession, class, group or community, and not for commercial trading or practice.

(e) Hospitals, infirmaries and sanitarium.

Provided, that all of the above exemptions shall apply only to the gross income received from non-profit activities.

Section 6. The administration of the collection of the tax, the apportionment and distribution of this pension fund, and of the execution of the purpose and provisions of this Act, is hereby made the duty and responsibility of the State Tax Commission. The Commission is hereby empowered to make such rules and regulations, and prepare and print such forms and instructions, as may be necessary and to employ necessary office help, including one pension deputy, and set the amount of their compensation consistent with economy and efficiency of operation. All moneys received from the collection of taxes and penalties under the provisions of this Act shall be transmitted by the commission to the state treasurer and by him placed in the Oregon Pension Plan Fund. The com-

mission shall draw and issue warrants on the treasurer against this fund for the actual expenses of administration and for pension payments hereinafter provided.

Section 7. Penalty and Interest On Delinquencies.

(1) If any taxpayer, without intent to evade any tax imposed by this act, shall fail to file a return of income at the time required by or under the provisions of this act, but shall thereafter voluntarily file a return of income, there shall be added to and made a part of the tax assessed thereon an additional amount equal to five (5) per cent thereof, plus one dollar (\$1) and an additional one-half of one ($\frac{1}{2}$ of 1) per cent for each month or fraction of a month computed from the time when the return became due during which the tax remains unpaid. If any taxpayer, without intent to evade any tax imposed by this act, shall fail to pay a tax or a part thereof, at the time such tax, or part thereof, becomes due, but shall thereafter voluntarily pay such tax or such part thereof, there shall be added to and made a part of the tax an additional amount equal to five (5) per cent thereof, plus one dollar (\$1) and an additional one-half of one ($\frac{1}{2}$ of 1) per cent for each month or fraction of a month computed from the time the tax became due during which the tax remains unpaid.

(2) The commission shall have power in its discretion upon good and sufficient cause, according to and consistent with its rules and regulations, upon making a record of its reason therefor, to waive, reduce or compromise any part or all of the penalties and/or interest provided for in this act. If the commission believes upon reasonable and sufficient evidence that any tax or portion thereof, including any penalty and/or interest, is in fact uncollectible, it may, after making a record of its reason therefor, reduce or compromise such tax or portion thereof.

(3) If any taxpayer fails to file a return within sixty (60) days of the time prescribed by this act any judge of the circuit court, upon petition of the commission, or of any ten (10) taxable residents of the state, shall issue a writ of mandamus requiring such person to file a return. The order of notice upon the petition shall be returnable not later than ten (10) days after the filing of the petition. The petition shall be heard and determined on the return day or on such day thereafter as the court shall fix, having regard to the speediest possible determination of the case, consistent with the rights of the parties. The judgment shall be subject to the provisions of this act with reference to appeals to the supreme court, and shall include costs in favor of the prevailing party. All writs and processes may be issued from the clerk's office in any county, and, except as aforesaid, shall be returnable as the court shall order.

(4) Any person who, without fraudulent intent, fails to pay any tax or to make, render, sign or verify any return, or to supply any information within the time required by or under the provisions of this act, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), to be recovered by the attorney general, in the name of the state, by action in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(5) Any person or any officer or employee of any corporation, or member or employee of any partnership, who, with intent to evade any requirement of this act or any lawful requirement of the commission thereunder, shall fail to pay any tax or to make, sign or verify any return or to supply any information required by or under the provisions of this act, or who, with like intent, shall make, render, sign or verify any false or fraudulent return or statement, or shall supply any false or fraudulent information, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), to be recovered by the attorney general, in the name of the state, by action in any court of competent jurisdiction, and shall also be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction, be fined not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or be imprisoned not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. The penalties provided in subsections 4 and 5 of this section shall be additional to all other penalties in this act.

(6) The failure to do any act required by or under the provisions of this act shall be deemed an act committed in part at the office of the commission in Oregon. The certificate of the commission to the effect that a tax has not been paid, that a return has not been filed or that information has not been supplied, as required by or under the provisions of this act, shall be prima facie evidence that such tax has not been paid, that such return has not been filed or that such information has not been supplied.

(7) If any taxpayer who has failed to file a return as required by law, or has filed an incorrect or insufficient return, with the intention of evading the provisions of this act, or if any taxpayer who has failed to file a return or has filed an incorrect or insufficient return and has been notified by the commission of his delinquency, refuses or neglects, within twenty (20) days after such notice, to file a proper return, or files a fraudulent return, the commission shall determine the income of such taxpayer, according to its best information and belief, and assess the same at not more than double the amount so determined, with interest at one-half of one ($\frac{1}{2}$ of one) per cent per month or fraction thereof from the time the return was due. The commission may, in its discretion, allow further time not exceeding six (6) months, for filing a return in such case.

Section 8. Warrant for the Collection of Taxes.

(1) If any tax imposed by this act or any portion of such tax be not paid within 30 days after the same becomes due the commission shall issue a warrant under its hand and official seal directed to the sheriff of any county of the state commanding him to levy upon and sell the real and personal property of the taxpayer found within his county, for the payment of the amount thereof, with the added penalties, interest and the cost of executing the warrant, and to return such warrant to the commission and pay to it the money collected by virtue thereof by a time to be therein specified, not less than 60 days from the date of the warrant. The sheriff shall, within five days after the receipt of the warrant, file with the clerk of his county a copy thereof, and thereupon the clerk shall enter in the judgment docket, in the column for judgment debtors, the name of the taxpayer mentioned in the warrant, and in appropriate columns the amount of the tax or portion thereof and penalties for which the warrant is issued and the date when such copy is filed, and thereupon the amount of such warrant so docketed shall become a lien upon the title to and interest in real property or personal property of the taxpayer against whom it is issued in the same manner as a judgment duly docketed in the office of such clerk. The said sheriff thereupon shall proceed upon the same in all respects, with like effect and in the same manner prescribed by law in respect to executions issued against property upon judgment of a court of record, and shall be entitled to the same fees for his services in executing the warrant, to be collected in the same manner. In the discretion of the commission a warrant of like terms, force and effect may be issued and directed to any agent authorized to collect income taxes, and in the execution thereof such agents shall have all the powers conferred by law upon sheriffs, but shall be entitled to no fee or compensation in excess of actual expenses paid in the performance of such duty. If a warrant be returned not satisfied in full, the commission shall have the same remedies to enforce the claim for taxes against the taxpayer as if the people of the state had recovered judgment against the taxpayer for the amount of the tax, and shall balance his assessment record by transferring the unpaid deficiency to his delinquent record.

(2) Any person having a lien upon or any interest in real estate against which the amount of the warrant provided for in this section has become a lien, notice of which has been recorded in accordance with the laws of this state prior to the filing of the said warrant, may request the commission in writing to release the real estate from the lien of the warrant. If, upon such request, the commission finds that a sale of the property would not result in satisfaction of the taxes due in whole or in part, the commission shall execute a release of the lien as to such property and

such release shall be conclusive evidence of the extinguishment of the lien as to that property. If the commission fails to act upon a request for release of lien under this paragraph within 60 days from the date of such request, any person having a lien upon or interest in the property against which the warrant has become a lien may make the commission a party to any proceeding brought to enforce any interest in or lien upon such real property, and the determination of the court in such proceeding shall be conclusive and binding upon the commission and the state of Oregon.

(3) In addition to the release of lien provided for in the preceding paragraph the commission may execute releases in the following cases which releases shall be conclusive evidence of the extinguishment of the lien:

(a) If the commission finds that the liability for the amount assessed, together with all interest, penalties and costs in respect thereof has been satisfied;

(b) If the commission finds that the fair market value of that part of such property remaining subject to the lien is at least double the amount of the liability remaining unsatisfied in respect of such tax and the amount of all prior liens upon such property;

(c) If there is furnished to the commission a bond, in such form and with such security as the commission may deem sufficient, conditioned upon the payment of the amount of the warrant, together with all interest in respect thereof, within 60 days after the issuance of such release;

(d) If there is paid to the commission in partial satisfaction of the amount of the warrant an amount not less than the value, as determined by the commission, of the interest of the state of Oregon in the part of the property to be so discharged. In determining such value the commission shall give consideration to the fair market value of the part of the property to be so discharged and to such liens thereon as have priority to the lien of the State of Oregon.

Section 9. No injunction or writ of mandate or other legal process shall ever issue in any suit, action or proceeding in any court against the State Tax Commission, or any member or officer thereof, to prevent or enjoin the collection of any tax levied under the provisions of this Act, but after payment thereof action may be maintained to recover as provided by law, any tax money claimed to have been illegally collected.

Section 10. Beginning three days prior to October 1st, 1947, and monthly thereafter, the commission shall issue and mail to all eligible pensioners, warrants which shall be honored and paid without discount on presentation to the state treasurer directly

or through any bank, banker, or other agent or endorser, from the moneys in the Oregon State Pension Plan Fund herein provided for; the face amount of the warrants to be determined as follows: After deducting the actual cost of collection and administration for the period, and any other deductions hereinafter authorized, the balance of the tax money collected for the third preceding month shall be equally divided by the number of pensioners approved as eligible, and so remaining up to the 15th day of the second next preceding month, and this sum shall be the face amount of each warrant issued for any given month, up to One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars per month. If the fund to be disbursed any month provides for more than One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars for each pensioner then the sum of One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars shall be the amount paid to each pensioner and any balance remaining in the Fund that month shall be immediately transferred to the State School Support Fund.

Section 11. Every citizen of the State of Oregon whose application and sworn statement, accompanied by a reasonable amount of supporting evidence, shows that he or she is 60 years of age or over; or is totally and permanently disabled, to an extent preventing the earning of a normal income, and is 18 years of age or over; is eligible to receive the pension provided under this Act as long as he or she shall live, provided;

(a) That, if a resident of the State on July 1, 1946, he or she must also have resided in the State for five years next preceding date of application.

(b) That, if he or she has become a citizen of the state since July 1, 1946, he or she has been a legal resident during six of the last ten years, and continuously in the year immediately preceding the date of application.

(c) That as long as he or she continues to receive the pension, he or she will not engage in any occupation, business, or other activity from which a profit, wage, commission or other compensation is realized or attempted.

(d) That he or she agrees to spend each monthly pension payment within 30 days after receipt of same for goods and services of legitimate character only, and within the United States, its territories and possessions.

(e) That members of the armed forces of the United States in World War II who are citizens of the state on the date of their enlistment or induction will not be required to comply with clauses (a) and (b) of this section, provided they remain residents of the state after discharge date.

(f) That each pensioner shall, at the time he or she receives the monthly warrant sign an affidavit attached thereto to the effect that he or she has fully complied

with the provisions of subdivisions (c) and (d) of this section in respect to any pension payment previously received.

(g) That no pensioner shall be absent from the state for any period in excess of 90 days in any one year, nor without notice as prescribed by the commission.

(h) That in event of the death of the pensioner the regular monthly pension shall continue for two months after the month in which death occurs, and the warrants for such post mortem payments shall be made payable to the relative or next friend last designated by the pensioner on forms provided by the Commission.

Section 12. Any person who accepts a pension under this article shall not be entitled, during the same period, to any other old-age or disability, benefit payments or aid, which is provided by the state or a county or municipal subdivision thereof, in whole or in part.

However, nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit receipt of and acceptance of benefits due the pensioner under the purely federal divisions of the Social Security Law, or when the pensioner has contributed to a fund set up by a state or subdivision thereof, or benefits derived from privately paid for insurance, industrial employee pension plans, lodge and union memberships, unemployment and accident compensation laws or contracts, if earned and entitled prior to becoming a pensioner under this Act, or of benefits paid in consideration of services in the armed forces of the United States.

Section 13. No pensioner under this Act shall support an able-bodied person in idleness except a spouse, or children under 18 years of age, or both, nor pay any person any salary, wages, or other compensation in disproportion to the services rendered.

Section 14. To facilitate the filing of tax returns and applications of citizens desiring to qualify as pensioners under the provisions of this Act, all necessary forms and instructions shall be kept constantly available by mail and through the cooperation of offices of the clerks of the counties and field workers representing trade, commerce, labor, and civic organizations designated by the commission.

Tax returns shall be filed and the tax paid by the 10th day of the month next following the month during which the gross income reported was received, direct by mail, to the State Tax Commission or through the office of any county clerk or any bank within the state if accompanied with a handling fee of ten cents, this sum to be retained by the office receiving same. Such returns and remittances filed with any authorized collector other than the State Tax Commission shall be forwarded by such collector to the State Tax Commission within 5 days following the receipt thereof.

Applications for pensions must be completed and executed before any notary public or other officer qualified to administer oaths, for which a fee of 25 cents only may be charged, and shall be filed not less than 60 days prior to the date upon which the first check in payment thereof may be issued as provided in section 8.

The commission may make additional arrangements for the convenience of both the taxpayers and the pensioners, and provide for instances in which applicants are physically incapacitated to a degree requiring appointment of a custodian of their interests. Employers may be required to report, deduct, and remit the taxes due hereunder from employees.

Section 15. Persons confined to state institutions or having a serious criminal record are not eligible for pensions hereunder.

The determination of eligibility for pensions rests with the commission, but shall be subject to review in any court of competent jurisdiction in the same manner as provided by Section 110-1629, O. C. L. A. in the case of income taxes.

Section 16. Pensions received, or to be received, or the right to receive them, under this Act, shall not be alienated by assignment, sale, mortgage, or other hypothecation, and shall be exempt from garnishment, attachment, or execution.

Section 17. The first One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars of income per month or Twelve Hundred (\$1,200.00) Dollars per year if computed other than monthly, shall be exempt from this tax.

Section 18. If and when the United States government enacts legislation making uniform grants, payments or annuities to all citizens, with similar qualifications, and financed under a similar system of taxation, closely paralleling the intent, purpose and effect of this article, and approximately equaling the amounts payable to annuitants hereunder, and begins paying these grants, then the State Tax Commission shall, and is empowered to suspend and hold in abeyance the further collection of taxes and payment of pensions, or any part of them, after 60 days' notice widely published in all sections of the state, and to re-establish said taxes and pensions if the federal system fails to equal, approximately, the amount of benefit within this state herein provided.

Section 19. In the event that any decision or order of any court shall hold invalid or unconstitutional any provision, section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this article, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, such decision or order shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this article, and the remaining portions of the article and the application of such provisions to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

BALLOT TITLE

TO CREATE STATE OLD-AGE AND DISABILITY PENSION FUND—Purpose: Authorizing a tax of 3 per centum on all gross incomes to create a fund sufficient to pay every qualified citizen of the state of Oregon, over 60 years of age, and over 18 years of age if totally and permanently disabled, a monthly pension. Tax to be collected and fund distributed monthly to all citizens who apply therefor. Recipients to spend proceeds received within 30 days thereafter and abstain from gainful occupations.

Exempting fraternal societies, religious, charitable, scientific and educational institutions.

State tax commission to administer the act, make necessary rules and regulations, and enforce penalties for violations.

Vote YES or NO

314 Yes. I vote for the proposed law.

315 No. I vote against the proposed law.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by Oregon Pension Bill Campaign Committee, in favor of the measure

TO CREATE STATE OLD-AGE AND DISABILITY PENSION FUND

(Ballot Nos. 314 and 315)

Exemption—First \$100.00 per month. or \$1,200.00 per annum is exempt.

Pension limit—\$100.00. All above this goes to school fund.

DO YOU WANT—

A full-time, all the year round job at good wages. Mr. Worker?

A good market for your produce at good prices. Mr. Farmer?

Firm purchasing power, a good business every day. Mr. Small Business Man?

The same for you if self-employed, a professional man, or salesman.

A pension when each of you reaches 60, for yourself and wife when she is 60.

A pension if you are permanently sick or injured after 18. This might be anybody.

THEN VOTE 314 X YES

Vote for the 3% Gross Income Tax. (Not a Sales Tax.) It makes these possible:—For the farmer, the worker, the business or professional man.—You pay only 3% of your salary above \$100 per month. Low cost, is it not? If you are a farmer, fisherman, seasonal worker, or businessman, the first \$1,200 is exempt. We ask only 3%. You now pay 35% on your gasoline and over 100% on cigarettes.

IT STIMULATES BUSINESS

It's like a shot in the arm for a sick man, new money every month regularly. Every economist says only buying power can

save us. Here is the answer. We place the buying power in the hands of those past 60 at small cost to you. Increase the buying power of every worker by giving him steady work, good pay. Stimulating more business with this purchase power every 30 days at a good profit. It will make every year a big business year like the war years. More employment. This war demonstrated what buying power can do for business and each of us. We borrow 3% from income and spend it back every 30 days to keep business whirling. The cost is absorbed in the increased business. Experience shows it does not pyramid. The results will be big; the cost very, very small by any measurement.

The pension is subject to residence qualification.

This statement cost the small people of Oregon \$500.00 earned through sweat and sacrifice. It was the only way we could compete with the greedy who seek to deceive you. We ask God's blessing on each of you who read our appeal and vote for righteousness.

J. A. WILLIAMS,
N. MABLE GREWELL,
JOE E. DUNNE,
HENRY C. MENASCO,

OREGON PENSION BILL CAMPAIGN
COMMITTEE,

Room 21, 1130 S. W. Third Ave.,
Portland 4, Oregon

ARGUMENT

Submitted by Joe E. Dunne, Portland, in favor of the measure

TO CREATE STATE OLD-AGE AND DISABILITY PENSION FUND

(Ballot Nos. 314 and 315)

DO NOT LET THEM KID YOU ANY LONGER VOTE 314 X YES

You need this law, a turnover tax, not a sales tax. It operates successfully in Hawaii and will do so here. Experience proves it does not pyramid.

In 1890 our government records show 95% of the workers above 60 were able to earn a living wage.

The same government shows that in 1944 only 20% of the workers above 65 could earn a livable salary. Isn't that an appalling thing? Are you sure you won't be one of those out of work?

Industry is constantly trying to reduce man hours per item. Look at any corporation report in the library and see for yourself. When man hours are reduced, someone loses his job. Soon it may be you. Greed knows no mercy. Look at the money used to try to defeat us.

There are 16,000,000 above 60 in America now. That means, with the 20% working as the record shows, we have 18% of our adult population of these United States living on less than \$1 per day. Is that any purchase power? Place the purchase power where it does the most good—in the hands of mom and pop through a pension.

The average pension in Oregon now, less overhead, is \$39 a month, or most of them getting less than \$1 per day. Could you pay rent and live on \$1 per day? Are you sure you will be able to avoid this? Better vote yes and be certain. Don't let the newspapers deceive you.

The soldiers of War I are growing older. This is a chance to vote them a deserved pension. You will admit they have it coming.

The disabled soldiers of all wars will be eligible for a pension under the clause if totally disabled after 18. Attention, veterans, here is a chance to help your buddies and yourselves. Let's prove somebody cares. A vote of mercy for old and young alike.

Any person, man or woman, disabled by illness or accident permanently after 18, is eligible for a pension under this bill. This is only giving God's mercy. Do not let the greedy defeat you.

We know the union member is for this bill. If any officer is against it, start looking for new officers for denying your interest. Watch them closely. They may betray you. Such an officer is a traitor.

Don't let them kid you. The great sums raised to defeat this bill, the nasty newspaper writings, all bought and paid for by the money of the greedy. They point to the worker paying a big price. Why have they so suddenly become interested in your wages? Most of the time they want to cut them. Just don't let them kid you, Brother, they don't want to pay any tax, and this bill makes them do it.

It's the same old argument they have used for years to hold the little fellow down. They don't want to pay any tax of any kind and would like to enslave you to prove how really superior they are. They didn't want free textbooks, low rates in electricity, the Income Tax, or Labor's rights. Smack 'em down; teach them a lesson. We don't want those Facists any more than we do the Communists. Both are terribly un-American.

Vote right for once and prove to the false leaders in Oregon and the bought and paid for press that Oregon's farmers, workers, professional men, and just plain people can and do think and can see through their betrayal.

VOTE 314 X YES — AND ASSURE YOURSELF A PENSION AT LOW COST TO YOU.

Pension is subject to residence qualification as defined in the bill.

As you read this each of you, pray with us for God's help. It is the only way we can whip the betrayers of men and sustain God's will. There is no power greater than the power of prayer.

JOE E. DUNNE,
Portland, Oregon.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the Committee Against New 3% Income Tax, in opposition to the measure

TO CREATE STATE OLD-AGE AND DISABILITY PENSION FUND

(Ballot Nos. 314 and 315)

VOTE 315 X No—Stop Double, Triple Income Taxes.

Do you want to pay another income tax? Do you want to make monthly income tax reports?

In addition to the present State Tax on net income, do you want to pay a 3% tax on your gross wages or on your gross business receipts, on your salary, your salesman's commission, discounts taken, dividends received, rent received, receipts from sale of property, livestock, fruit or farm produce?

Do you want to pay the present state tax on net income, also a new 3% tax on gross income, without deductions for cost of doing business, cost of producing farm crops, or cost of merchandise sold? Only \$100 a month is deductible.

Do you want to pay four income taxes in Oregon,—Federal, two state taxes on net income and this new 3% tax on gross?

VOTE 315 X No—Don't Tax Yourself Six or Seven Times.

Why tax your income six or seven times? This Townsend Plan means two taxes on net, a tax on gross, then an increase in food prices, for example, that represents four or five transactions, a tax on a tax on a tax!

What are these four or five transaction taxes that will increase cost of bread or meat for your family? Take Bread.

The farmer sells wheat to a warehouseman and pays a tax on what he receives. (Many farmers will be stuck; they will have to take the "market" price for some products; they must absorb the tax!) The warehouseman sells the wheat to a Portland grain dealer, adding 3%. The grain dealer sells to a flour miller, adding 3%. The flour miller sells to the baker, adding 3%. The baker sells bread to your grocer, adding 3%. The grocer sells bread to you, adding 3%.

A standard 1½ lb. bread loaf, now 16¢ retail, will cost 18¢ retail, or 12.5 per cent increase, according to Portland bakers.

Does this help you understand how a 3% tax on "gross income" works? It doesn't tax you once. It taxes you over and over and over again!

You, the Ultimate Consumer, always pay the tax.

VOTE 315 X No—Save Your Job.

Suppose you work in a pea cannery. (One Oregon county produces one-fourth the canned peas packed in the U. S. A.) The accumulative 3% tax, from the time the canner buys the farmer's peas, to the grocer's sale of canned peas to you, amounts to more than 20¢ a dozen cans! Can Oregon people eat all the peas canned in Umatilla county? No. The canner must sell his peas in other states. What will happen to your job in the pea cannery? What will happen to your job in the plywood factory, in the sawmill, in the woolen mill, in the seed-cleaning mill, in the poultry-packing plant, if the manufacturer or packer can't sell his products in other states?

There won't be any job for you. Out-of-state businesses, with no 3% gross income tax to pay, would sell their products in Oregon at lower prices. Oregon business would shrivel and shrink. Remember: No other state in the U. S. A. has a net income tax plus a tax on gross income like this proposed new 3% levy. No other state is even considering having both taxes!

Your job depends on sale in other states of things you make in Oregon.

VOTE 315 X No—Save Your Insurance.

Do you own life insurance? Do you want your widow to pay 3% of the face value of that policy when you die, to keep in idleness someone who already has an independent income?

Remember, always, "need" is not a requirement to get a "pension". Is that fair to those who work hard, like you do, save their money, buy insurance? Is it fair to be taxed to keep others idle?

VOTE 315 X No—Save Your Home.

Have you a mortgage on your home? When it is up for renewal, what interest will you pay? You will pay more interest on your new home loan. Interest is "gross income" of the lender. He will pass the tax on to you. This is not a sales tax, levied on the last purchaser. It is a 3% tax on gross income, on every transaction, on every cost involved from logging a log by the logger, to the finished lumber you buy to build a barn!

VOTE 315 X No—Production Is Basis of Purchasing Power.

When you get payroll cash, salary cash, or cash from sale of flax, swim suits or cheese, what does the cash represent? Cash represents production. You get cash because you have produced something. Money itself is not wealth. Think what happened in 1932 when banks closed. There was money in the banks, but their "funds" were frozen.

Increased purchasing power in a community depends upon production of wealth. Wealth is not created by money taken from one person and given to another to spend. Taking money from one person and giving it to another is the Townsend Plan. Increased prices, decreased production, means inflation. Remember Germany's wheelbarrow of marks to buy a loaf of bread!

VOTE 315 X No—Don't Hang Yourself By a Lei.

A lei is a wreath hung around a tourist's neck in Hawaii. Don't let a Hawaiian tax "lei" be hung around your neck. It can strangle your job. Let's understand the Hawaiian and Indiana "gross income tax" situations that are used to justify the Townsend 3% tax in Oregon.

What does Hawaii produce and export? Sugar and pineapple principally. What other state or territory, anxious to snatch competitive business, borders Hawaii like California and Washington border Oregon? None.

Does Oregon produce and export only two principal products? No. Has Hawaii a simple tax system because it uses a gross income tax? No! Hawaii has a net income tax, a corporation net income tax, poll tax, compensation tax, dividend tax, property tax, inheritance and estate taxes. A gross income tax is not a cure-all, not even in Hawaii!

Is Hawaii's gross income tax used for pensions? No. It is used to finance general government.

Does Hawaii levy its gross income tax on wages and salaries? No. Could Hawaii set up most any kind of tax system and get by with it because it is an isolated group of islands? Yes.

Is Hawaii's tax a pyramiding tax on a tax on a tax? No! Can the sugar processor who buys raw sugar to be refined deduct tax paid by him when he sells his refined product? Yes! Was Hawaii's original 1¼ per cent gross income tax rate increased

because it didn't produce enough revenue? Yes.

What is Hawaii's present tax rate on retailing, sugar and pineapple processing, contracting, amusements, "service" businesses like laundries, professional incomes? The rate is 1½ per cent! The proposed Townsend tax is 3%. How does that compare with the present tax rate in Hawaii? It is 100 per cent higher.

What is Hawaii's tax rate on manufacturing, except sugar and pineapple, on wholesale sales, on producers, (except those who sell at retail)? The rate is one-quarter of 1 per cent.

How does the proposed Townsend 3% tax compare with that tax rate in Hawaii? It is 1200 per cent higher!

VOTE 315 X No—Who's Your Hoosier Now?

A word about Indiana's gross income tax. Like Hawaii's it is not a special purpose tax, but supports all functions of government, schools, courts, etc. Indiana has no other income tax. The rate is low, 1 per cent on wages, salaries, interest, rent, sales other than retail or for re-use; one-half of 1 per cent on retail sales; one-quarter of 1 per cent on sales of agricultural produce, advertising, wholesale sales, materials processed by manufacturers, refiners. Compare these tax rates with this Townsend 3 per cent rate! Sure, Indiana manufacturers and wholesalers can stand up under these low rates on gross receipts because they don't have to pay an 8 per cent tax on net corporate income (less offsets) as in Oregon!

VOTE 315 X No—What Do You Save?

Are any present Oregon taxes repealed? No. This 3% gross income tax is "in addition to all other state taxes and excises". Oregon's gasoline, insurance premium, two income taxes, also highway user, property and other taxes would continue.

VOTE 315 X No—Things You Should Know.

This 3% gross income tax does not provide for any expense of government except pensions for those who say they won't work. Your 3% tax does not pay for schools, for roads, for courts, for firemen.

There is nothing in this proposed Townsend tax law that prohibits a seller from passing this 3 per cent on to You, the consumer. The Indiana gross income tax can be passed along to the consumer. This will be a Hidden tax, a tax concealed in the price You pay. This is not a sales tax, added openly to retail sales.

This Townsend Plan does not guarantee any amount of monthly payment. The payment may vary from \$1 to \$100. \$100 is the goal. When business dries up, jobs disappear, values slump, this 3% tax will yield less and less. Then there will be agitation to increase the rate! Wasn't Oregon's gasoline tax originally 1¢ a gallon? What is it now?

Don't be fooled by promises that the Townsend 3% tax won't cost you anything. Honestly, have you ever heard of a tax that didn't cost someone something?

This Townsend Plan has been called "insurance". Insure means "to make sure, secure, or certain". Who makes "certain" that you will receive \$100 a month? No one, not even the State of Oregon, guarantees that the Townsend 3% tax plan will work. It can fail to produce sufficient revenue. Every standard insurance company accumulates reserves with which it guarantees, through a contract, that it will pay certain amounts in the future. What "accumulated reserves" are there behind this 3% tax plan? Not a cent. Every penny will be paid out every month!

Finally, don't be fooled by believing that large amounts of state "revenues" will be released "for other uses" in Oregon. Some aged persons will prefer their present public welfare monthly assistance checks. They can't have both Townsend "pension" and welfare checks. They know that welfare checks are backed by the federal and state governments. So long as anyone in Oregon prefers certain welfare checks to uncertain Townsend checks, and is in "need", all public welfare revenues cannot be released "for other uses".

Respectfully submitted,

**COMMITTEE AGAINST NEW 3%
INCOME TAX,**

E. A. McCORNACK, Eugene,
Chairman,

WALTER W. R. MAY,
Oregon City, Secretary,

WALTER H. EVANS, JR.,
Spalding Building, Portland,
Treasurer.

MRS. MAC HOKE, Pendleton, farm owner; **HERMAN OLIVER,** John Day, stockman; **VICTOR W. THOMSEN,** Hood River, orchardist; **HENRY G. HAGG,** Reedville, dairyman; **ERLE FULGHAM,** Dallas, lumberman; **C. K. BARKER,** Condon, stockman; **MRS. O. A. EDEN,** Medford, housewife; **W. S. HENSON,** Roseburg, plywood worker.

W. W. PYLE, Roseburg, plywood worker; **A. L. GLASSOW,** Bend, lumberman; **R. E. STEELE,** Hood River, secretary; **H. R. LAKIN,** Prineville, merchant; **W. L. SOEHREN,** Dallas, retired; **LESTER H. HAMLLEY,** Pendleton, leather manufacturer; **JACK MARTIN,** Portland, tavern manager.

DON STANSELL, Medford, Central Labor Council official; **VIRGIL HAMLIN,** Portland, sports promoter; **NEIL MORFITT,** Astoria, automobiles; **G. W. FRANKLIN,** Enterprise, stockman; **R. L. CHAPMAN,** Dallas, farm owner.

E. R. FATLAND, Condon, merchant; **FRED BRUNELL,** Coos Bay, farmer; **DAN L. PIERSON,** Hood River, orchardist; **W. L. SUN,** Portland, home owner; **CHARLES NISH,** Condon, farmer; **FRANCIS F. R. COLE,** John Day, bank clerk; **H. H. HAYES,** Joseph, clerk.

JOHN FERGUSON, Coos Bay, accountant; **DONALD CAMERON,** Pilot Rock, stockman; **H. E. MURREY,** Enterprise, merchant; **RODNEY KEATING,** Ashland, farmer; **ROBERT EATON,** Condon; **JOHN NIEDERMEYER,** Medford, farmer; **J. D. BURNS,** Condon, merchant.

B. E. HARDER, Medford, retired; **ROY WEBSTER,** Hood River, orchardist; **E. J. COCHRAN,** Amity, contractor; **WALTER STEGMAN,** Willamina, farmer; **R. A. SKINNER,** Medford, farm owner; **HOWARD L. SHOEMAKER,** Hood River, orchardist.

DAVID TURTLEDOVE, credit bureau, Portland; **WALLACE REDMAN,** credits, Portland; **EDWARD W. JOHNSON,** adjustment bureau, Portland; **FORREST R. WILSON,** insurance, Portland; **WM. J. CRAWFORD,** attorney, Portland; **W. I. POTTER,** hotel clerk, Portland; **A. L. CORT,** Sheridan; **SAM H. BAKER,** retired, Grants Pass; **EDWARD P. KAEN,** newspaper, Oregon City; **J. H. VAN WINKLE,** newspaper, Oregon City.

(On Official Ballot, Nos. 316 and 317)

TO CREATE BASIC SCHOOL SUPPORT FUND BY ANNUAL TAX LEVY

Proposed by initiative petition filed in the office of the secretary of state, July 2, 1946, in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of article IV of the constitution.

A BILL

For an act to provide a basic school support fund, to be used exclusively for the support and improvement of the public elementary and secondary schools, by the levying of an annual state tax which shall not be subject to the limitation of Section 11, Article XI, Oregon Constitution and to provide that said tax shall be in lieu of the state two-mill elementary school fund tax and, also, in lieu of any transfer to or apportionment of the state school support fund.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. There shall be included in the state levy of taxes for each fiscal year, beginning with the year next following the effective date of this act, such total amount as shall produce fifty dollars (\$50.00) per capita for each and all of the children within the state between the ages of four and twenty years, according to the latest determination of the school census, as compiled annually by the superintendent of public instruction. Such total amount hereby is levied as an annual state tax, in addition to all other state taxes; provided, however, that the two-mill tax for the state elementary school fund as provided by law, shall not be levied for any year for which this tax is levied; and provided, further, that no transfer to the state school support fund or apportionment thereof shall be made for any year for which this tax is levied. Revenues derived from taxes

on or measured by net incomes shall be applied to offset this tax in the manner provided by law in respect to state property taxes generally. The amount of the tax for each year shall be levied, apportioned, collected, and paid in the same manner as other state taxes and shall be placed by the state treasurer in a fund to be known as the basic school support fund to be used exclusively for the improvement and support of the public elementary and secondary schools of the state.

Section 2. The basic school support fund created by this act shall be apportioned and distributed annually, in the manner to be provided by law, to equalize educational opportunities and conserve and improve the standards of public elementary and secondary education throughout the state.

Section 3. The amount to be received from the basic school support fund shall be included as revenue in the budget of each local school district, but no part of said fund shall be apportioned and distributed to apply as an offset to a school district tax levy or to a county school fund.

Section 4. The limitation imposed by Section 11, Article XI, Oregon Constitution, shall not apply to the tax hereby authorized to be levied each year for the basic school support fund, and the enactment of this measure by vote of the people of the State of Oregon shall constitute specific authorization of such tax to be levied annually by the state in excess of such limitation.

BALLOT TITLE

TO CREATE BASIC SCHOOL SUPPORT FUND BY ANNUAL TAX LEVY—Purpose: Authorizing the levy of an annual state school tax outside the 6% limitation, sufficient to produce \$50 per capita for each child within the state between ages of four and twenty years, according to latest school census.

Such levy shall be in addition to all other state taxes but in lieu of the 2-mill tax now levied for state elementary school fund, and the state school support fund.

Revenues derived from taxes on or measured by net incomes to offset levy. To be budgeted by school districts not as offset to any school district levy or county school fund.

Vote YES or NO

316 Yes. I vote for the proposed measure.

317 No. I vote against the proposed measure.

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the State Basic School Support Fund Committee, in favor of the measure

TO CREATE BASIC SCHOOL SUPPORT FUND BY ANNUAL TAX LEVY

(Ballot Nos. 316 and 317)

THE BASIC SCHOOL SUPPORT FUND OBJECTIVES:

1. "Give every child an even chance" by equalizing Oregon's educational opportunities.

The Oregon Constitution provides that "The legislative assembly shall provide by law for the establishment of a uniform and general system of common schools." (Article VII, Section 3.)

2. Eliminate the uncertainty that comes from year-to-year financing. Stabilize school support which permits long-range planning.
3. Finance this program with state funds so that support need not come through the property tax, but can be drawn from the income tax and by such other methods as the legislature may determine. Property tax is the only source available to the county and local district.
4. Attract and keep qualified teachers by establishing schools on a sound financial basis.

FUNDS FOR CHILDREN VARY GREATLY

The assessed valuation behind each Oregon child varies greatly between districts. The state average per child is \$6,100; the highest district is \$2,122,900 as compared to the lowest which is \$455 a child. Under such circumstances, it is impossible for every child in Oregon to have an equal chance for education when school funds are raised wholly by the district.

RISING COSTS FORCE NEED FOR FUNDS

Because of rising costs, Oregon school districts have been forced to exceed the 6% tax limitation to raise the funds necessary for operation. This year 42 of Oregon's 45 first class districts held special elections to vote funds in excess of the 6% limitation; approximately \$12,500,000 beyond the 6% limitation must be raised through local taxes by all Oregon school districts. Altogether 86% of the school districts in Oregon have been forced to exceed the 6% limitation in 1946-47; 63% were forced to exceed it in 1945-46; and 47% in 1944-45.

QUALIFIED TEACHER SHORTAGE INCREASES

Oregon schools have a drastic problem because of the current teacher shortage and turnover. The results are serious and something must be done. More than 2,500 of Oregon's 8,254 teachers were teaching on emergency certificates last year. In addition, there was a teacher turnover of 24.2% throughout the state.

Oregon is not developing a new supply of teachers to replace those going into other lines of work or leaving the state. The number of graduates from Oregon's state schools of education has dropped as follows:

1931	1,177 graduates
1934	718 graduates
1935	701 graduates

1942	368 graduates
1945	171 graduates
1946	102 graduates

OREGON LAGS IN SCHOOL SUPPORT

Data from a research report of the Oregon Tax Study Commission shows that only Arizona of the 11 western states spends less per capita for education than Oregon. On the coast the comparisons are as follows:

	California	Washington	Oregon
Per pupil expenditures per year (1943-44)	\$ 165.00	\$ 147.00	\$ 133.00
Per capita revenue for schools (1943-44)	—	22.15	25.24
Expenditures per classroom unit (1939-1940)	3,500.00	2,200.00	1,800.00

WHAT THE BASIC SCHOOL SUPPORT FUND BILL PROVIDES

The Basic School Support Fund bill provides a state fund sufficient to produce \$50 per capita for every census school child. Aside from the small amount of the irreducible school fund, this fund would constitute the entire school support from state sources. As outlined in our state constitution, it is left to the legislature to provide the method of apportionment and distribution. However, the bill provides it must equalize educational opportunities, conserve and improve the standards of schools. The 6% limitation shall have no bearing on this fund and income tax revenue may be used to offset this state tax.

ORDER MUST REPLACE CONFUSION

Oregon will not tolerate the present financial confusion into which changing times have forced its schools. Oregon people are determined that our children shall have a good practical education. They are not interested in frills, but they do want every child in the state to get the fundamentals. To achieve that end, and to see to it that every child has an even chance. Oregon citizens will vote 316 X YES for the Basic School Support Fund Bill.

ENDORERS OF THE BILL AS OF AUGUST 7, 1946:

- Oregon Federation of Women's Organizations
- Oregon Federation Business and Professional Women's Clubs
- Oregon State Grange
- Oregon Farmers' Union
- Oregon Department Veterans of Foreign Wars
- Oregon Department American Legion
- Oregon Junior Chambers of Commerce

SPONSORS OF THE BILL:

- Oregon Congress of Parents and Teachers
- Oregon State Association of School Boards
- Oregon Education Association
- Ronald E. Jones

STATE BASIC SCHOOL SUPPORT
FUND COMMITTEE,
510 Dekum Building,
Portland 4, Oregon,

By M. B. WINSLOW, Secretary
(Sponsors' Committee)

ARGUMENT

Submitted by the Oregon Taxpayers' Federation, Inc., in opposition to the measure

TO CREATE BASIC SCHOOL SUPPORT FUND BY ANNUAL TAX LEVY (Ballot Nos. 316 and 317)

This bill provides that there shall be included in the state levy of taxes for each year after the Act comes into effect, the sum of \$50 per child, as shown by the school census, and that this amount is levied as an annual state tax in addition to all other state taxes, except that in any year in which the tax is levied the two mills elementary school tax, now provided by law, shall not be levied. On the basis of the present school population, \$50 per child amounts to an annual levy of \$15,000,000. This amount is required to be placed by the state treasurer in a fund, known as the Basic School Support Fund, to be paid to the school districts of the state under an apportionment to be provided by the legislature and expended by the districts for the support of the public, elementary and secondary schools. The amount to be received by the district from this fund is not to be offset against the property tax levied by the district as in the case of the present School Support Fund, but is money which the district can expend in any manner in which it sees fit for the support and improvement of the district school and is in addition to the money received by the district from the taxes which they themselves levied. Their power to levy district taxes is not in any way impaired or restricted by this bill.

How will such a bill affect state finances?

How will it affect taxes on property?

What does it mean to you, Mr. and Mrs. Voter, as a citizen and taxpayer?

The first effect of this bill, if it passes, is to set aside out of the state revenue each year regardless of any other requirements of the state government the sum of \$15,000,000 to be distributed to the school districts.

In the main, the revenues of the State of Oregon are derived from two sources: taxes on incomes and taxes on property. The income taxes are used to offset the property taxes in so far as they may, and in the last few years they have been sufficient to meet the entire requirements of the state so that it has been unnecessary for the state to levy a property tax.

In the year 1945, the year of the highest income tax receipts in the state's history, the revenue from income taxes, both on corporate and individual incomes, amounted to a little in excess of \$18,600,000. In 1944 these revenues amounted to a little less than \$16,500,000.

These were years of abnormally high tax receipts collected on war-swollen incomes.

In 1940 the same revenues amounted to slightly less than \$8,000,000. In 1939 they amounted to only \$6,100,000.

It is, therefore, apparent that when income tax collections settle down to a normal level the entire revenue of the state from these sources will not be sufficient to produce the \$15,000,000 a year for the school districts which this bill provides and it will be necessary for the

state to resort to a property tax levy to make up the deficit for this purpose and for the ordinary expenses of state government. What are these ordinary expenses?

To mention only a few of them—they are the expenses of maintaining the state institutions for the insane, the blind, the deaf, feeble-minded and for the dependent and delinquent children, the expenses of maintaining the courts, the penitentiary, the various state offices and departments without which state government in Oregon will cease to exist. All these, together, will require about \$7,800,000 after applying against their expenses the miscellaneous revenues of the state other than those from income and property taxation.

This means that we must provide by taxation at least \$22,800,000 per year if we are to give the school districts \$15,000,000 a year and continue to run the state government.

If we are optimistic enough to believe that when income tax collections settle down they will still be 50% above those of 1940, the banner prewar year, we can rely on about \$12,000,000 per year from this source. This leaves \$10,800,000 a year to come from some other source.

What is the other source? There is only one. Tax on property. On the present assessed valuation of the state this means an annual levy of nearly 10 mills.

Add 10 mills to your present tax rate, Mr. and Mrs. Voter, and figure for yourselves the effect on you.

If you do not own property, but rent, you can still figure out what it means when passed on to you in rental increase.

Do not confuse this measure with the present law providing for the school support fund. This fund is only created from income tax collections if those collections are sufficient to provide the money, and when the money is distributed to the districts it is applied to reduce the district property tax. Under the proposed bill the monies must be transferred whether the income tax collections are sufficient or not, and when they are received by the district it is additional money to spend and is not applied to reduce the district's property tax.

Is it not time that we think more in terms of the welfare of the entire State and therefore of the school children of Oregon, and a little less in terms of just the welfare of organized school teachers? Is it reasonable for teachers to appropriate for themselves such a large proportion of our tax money and place themselves in preferred security, when such added tax burdens will be a grave concern in normal times?

VOTE 317 X NO.

OREGON TAXPAYERS FEDERATION,
INC.,

CLAUDE BUCHANAN, President,
Corvallis, Oregon.



Statements and Arguments

IN BEHALF OF

Political Party Nominees

General Election, November 5, 1946

FOREWORD

The statements on the following pages are printed and distributed by the state in accordance with the provisions of sections 81-2505a and 81-2506, Oregon Compiled Laws Annotated, which prescribe a fee for such service.

Limited to information concerning candidates for Federal, State, and District offices, the pamphlet makes no reference to a few of such candidates for the reason that space was not engaged for them.

The statements are arranged in the general basic order in which the statutes require the candidates' names to be printed upon the official ballots.

Ballot numbers are assigned by the county clerks, who, when requested, provide sample ballots containing the names of all candidates to be voted upon.

Pamphlets are mailed only to registered voters whose names have been reported to the secretary of state by the county clerks.

ROBERT S. FARRELL JR.,
Secretary of State

STATEMENT OF REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Have the people of this nation received what they fought for and worked for, or have they been the victims of the worst governmental bungling in history? Take a look at the record—just a few of the things with which every man and woman in Oregon has a personal contact—then vote to end Democratic new deal bungling—vote Republican on November 5th.

HOUSING

Who is responsible for our housing situation—a tragedy to thousands of veterans without a suitable place to live today. Only the federal government, under war time restrictions still in effect, has any authority over priorities for materials—and construction—and only federal agencies have had the power to create the mess home builders now face. No one else can be blamed for diversion of materials from needed home building to other purposes. Here's what the Portland Journal, July 23rd, says of the situation:

"No windows. No nails. No plumbing. No wiring. Priorities that mean nothing because of bottlenecks of production, slow peacetime reconversion, tardy deliveries, the more sinister that someone or some group is deliberately holding back vital materials for price or other considerations." and on April 11th: "There isn't the shadow of an excuse why American veterans, their wives and their children should vainly seek for a place where a landlord will admit them or where they may lay their heads while American liberality so well houses British war veterans."

Help end this confusion—VOTE REPUBLICAN!

SUGAR

With Oregon warehouses bulging with sugar made from Oregon beets, the public has seen a typical bureaucratic control exercised that again demonstrates a positive genius for doing the wrong thing. And here is what the Portland Journal of July 17th has to say:

"Lack of sugar for canning has already led to the waste of thousands of tons of cherries in Oregon. The shortage prevents the canning of berries and other fruits. Yet the appeal from the government is, 'Preserve all food, the world is hungry,'" and again on August 23rd: "But here is the classic irony: Some government agencies, intensely earnest and almost tearful, plead 'waste not a single bite. Grow and preserve all the food you can. Share with the famine zones.' And other government agencies confronted by millions of bushels of weather jeopardized grain, say 'No cars', confronted by laden boughs and pleas for Oregon produced sugar with which to preserve the fruit, say 'No sugar.' And then challenge the patriotism of rising public sentiment against bureaucracy!"

The Oregonian of August 21st: "The situation is that Oregon housewives are not permitted to can food that is available to them, and not to families across the nation although the warehouses of Nyssa and wholesale and retail

outlets are over supplied with sugar not needed, on the basis of the true report from Columbus, in other areas. That doesn't make sense."

No, it doesn't make sense. There is only one way to get back to common sense

—VOTE REPUBLICAN!

STRIKES

The Oregonian of Sept. 8th states: "The strike which has tied up shipping in every American port was caused by the refusal of the wage board to approve an increase for seamen agreed upon by the unions and shipowners . . . If ever a strike was deliberately provoked by federal bureaucrats, this is it. The terrific cost to the nation of the shipping tieup, the unforgivable suspension of the movement of food to hungry millions abroad and the wastage of food by spoilage, and the blow to employment and business in a critical time may be charged to the striking unions—but only if the American people are willing at last to knuckle down to government dictatorship and to work and live like robots . . . There is only one course for the administration to adopt. The wage board must back down and hereafter keep hands off the peaceful negotiations of workers and employers" And on Sept. 5th: "If the government intends to seize authority to fix all wages and prices henceforth, the substantial effect will be government ownership—a socialist state. But the people have never voted for that."

There is only one way to get out from under the bureaucrats and return the Government to the people

—VOTE REPUBLICAN!

"In Washington, D. C., bowing before and pleading with national authority for grain to keep alive poultry in Washington and Oregon, are Governor Mon C. Wallgren, of Washington, and State Director of Agriculture E. L. Peterson, of Oregon. Yesterday the whole Oregon delegation with Director Peterson, met with Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, and got nowhere. It is a pathetic spectacle. The experience at this writing is frustration compounded by confusion." May 22, 1946, The Portland Journal.

"Common sense dictates that all of us who believe in sane government—liberalism instead of radicalism, a square deal instead of the new deal, dependable government instead of government by whim, meddling and bureaucracy—must select officials of like thinking. The republican party has that belief and offers that kind of candidates—federal, state and county. All republicans and all real democrats who have finally been forced to leave a bickering, broken, discredited administration to save the country should stand shoulder to shoulder for a victorious republican policy that will make full production and full employment a certainty by a strong courageous policy of real individual Americanism where law again prevails."

—United States Senator Guy Cordon.

"I am convinced that the great majority of voters in Oregon and in most of the states of the nation see the vital importance to representative government of voting republican in the 1946 and 1948 elections. The defeat of the democratic administration in the Congress of the United States in 1946 election is

essential to returning the government to the people of this country. The issue is republican representative government vs. democratic machine politics and governmental inefficiency."

—United States Senator Wayne Morse.

For Congress

1st District

WALTER NORBLAD

Vote Republican!

2nd District

LOWELL STOCKMAN

Vote Republican!

3rd District

HOMER ANGELL

Vote Republican!

4th District

HARRIS ELLSWORTH

Vote Republican!

For Governor

EARL SNELL

Vote Republican!

For Secretary of State

ROBERT S. FARRELL JR.

Vote Republican!

For Labor Commissioner

W. E. KIMSEY

Vote Republican!

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

JAMES A. RODMAN, Chairman,

KENNETH NIELSEN, Secretary.

WALTER NORBLAD

**Republican Party Candidate for Representative in Congress,
First Congressional District**



RESIDENCE: Resided 38 years in Astoria, Oregon.

EDUCATION: Graduate University of Oregon (Bachelor of Science, Doctor of Jurisprudence). Graduate work, Harvard Law School, then traveled in 35 countries, acquiring valuable knowledge on foreign affairs.

POLITICAL: Oregon Legislature 1935-37; delegate GOP National Convention, 1940—there elected Secretary of Rules Committee; in Special Election January 11, 1946, elected to Congress over strong Democratic opponent by 2 to 1.

MILITARY: Entered military service, 1942; combat intelligence officer 9th Air Force; overseas one year and half; made number of voluntary flights including initial D Day assault; awarded air medal; later served on War Production Board in Detroit for A.A.F. Discharged under point system, 1945. Served as Judge Advocate, American Legion, Dept. of Oregon.

IN CONGRESS: Under House rules, Congressman Norblad has acquired full seniority of a regular term; member of Public Lands Committee, which is vitally important to the State and District. Mr. Norblad's background and training qualifies him to actively and effectively represent his District and State.

Congressman Norblad in 1936 married Miss Elizabeth Bendstrup of Astoria and formerly of Yamhill County; one son, 7 years old; Member of VFW, American Legion, Masonic Lodge, I.O.O.F., Elks, Eagles, and Presbyterian Church.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
James A. Rodman, Chairman, Kenneth Nielsen, Secretary.)

WHAT OTHERS SAY

AMERICAN MAGAZINE—August, 1946: "Representative Walter Norblad of Oregon is the kind of lawmaker you're going to hear a lot more of, and in the very near future. He's a World War II veteran * * * a straight thinking ex-air Corps intelligence officer, age 37."

NEW YORK WORLD TELEGRAM—July 30, 1946: "Representative Walter Norblad is a mighty handy man with an axe." (Speaking of cutting down Bureaus and appropriations.)

CHICAGO SUN—May 5, 1946: "The Oregon freshman in Congress is not a stranger to legislative and parliamentary procedure * * *."

CLATSKANIE CHIEF—May 10, 1946: "For us, we will follow along with the un-political Walt and give him a pat on the back. It looks like we have a representative with guts."

OREGON STATESMAN—May 1, 1946: "Congressman Norblad is to be congratulated for having the courage to show up waste even though the Navy which Astoria constantly tries to cultivate, may not like it."

BENTON COUNTY HERALD—February 22, 1946: "Norblad should prove an influence in Congressional circles. His is a likeable character and that counts for much in accomplishing things in Congress. To be able to move among one's fellow men and be looked up to is an art. We think that Norblad has caught that art."

HAROLD E. STASSEN in April 1946 AMERICAN MAGAZINE: "An example of the new Republican leadership is the recent election in Oregon of Walter Norblad."

McMINNVILLE TELEPHONE REGISTER—March 7, 1946: "Although he has served only a short time in Congress, his early activities have given indication of a potentially fine record."

MONMOUTH HERALD—May 23, 1946: "With characteristic initiative and zest, Norblad seems to be making good in Washington."

HILLSBORO ARGUS—July 18, 1946: "Congressman Walter Norblad is giving plenty of evidence that he is very much on the job and alert to government mismanagement."

OREGONIAN—March 4, 1946: "Will seek reelection on a sound record of accomplishment."

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
JAMES A. RODMAN, Chairman,
KENNETH NIELSEN, Secretary.

LYMAN ROSS**Democratic Party Candidate for Representative in Congress,
First Congressional District**

Lyman Ross was born near Jamestown, North Dakota, October 30, 1893, and moved with his family to the Pacific Northwest in 1911. He married Ruth Bartholet of Ellensburg, Washington, and located in Washington County, Oregon, in 1920. They have one daughter, Margaret, and two sons, Edward L. (Ned) a 41st Sunset Division veteran, and John D. a student in the Beaverton High School.

In addition to having served in the Oregon House and Senate he has acquired wide and practical experience through membership and active participation in farm, business, labor and social organizations including the Grange, Farmers Union, Baby Chick Association, Association of Real Estate Boards, Insurance Agents Association, International Association of Machinists, Fire Chiefs Association, Public Ownership League, Izaak Walton League, Chamber of Commerce, Infantile Paralysis Committee, Oregon Prison Association, fraternal lodges and church clubs. He is also a member of several farm cooperatives. He owns and successfully operates.

ates the Lyman Ross Hatchery and Poultry Farm near Aloha, Washington County, and the Aloha Realty Co. His views on some of the current issues follow briefly.

AGRICULTURE

Lyman Ross is a practical farmer and has been closely associated with agriculture throughout his life. His public record on behalf of agriculture in the Oregon Legislature is outstanding and he sponsored and supported many bills for the benefit of dairy, poultry, livestock, nut, horticulture, bees and other producers, always working closely with the Grange, Farmers Union, Oregon State College, dairymen, nut growers and other farm groups. He has consistently fought for the family owned and operated farm unit and is an outspoken opponent of corporation farming. He is a staunch advocate of farmer owned processing and marketing cooperatives.

INDUSTRY

Lyman Ross has for years advocated the full development of the industrial possibilities of the Pacific Northwest. He believes that our timber, mineral, fish, hydroelectric and agriculture resources are unlimited if properly developed and properly used, and with cheap power, expanded port and shipping facilities, and the world's markets at our door, there should be no further delay in industrial development and expansion. He is an outspoken opponent of monopolies and monopolistic practices both domestic and international, and insists that small business and free competitive enterprise be protected and encouraged.

POWER

No one in Oregon has been more insistent than Lyman Ross that all feasible hydroelectric projects of the Columbia River Basin be developed to the utmost

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Henry C. Aiken, Chairman, George C. Reinmiller, Secretary.)

capacity. He has stated that the full possibilities of this section of our Nation cannot be realized until we utilize every available horsepower of our potential production, and that the orderly and constructive development and preservation of our unmeasured natural wealth, including wildlife and fish, can best be assured by the creation of a central agency with sufficient authority to coordinate all phases of this great undertaking. He insists that power at cost and in abundance be made available to every citizen alike in the Northwest, and that every safeguard be maintained to keep this natural heritage from falling into the hands of unscrupulous exploiters and power monopolies for private gain.

VETERANS

Lyman Ross has always supported legislation of benefit to veterans. He feels that the lack of proper planning for veterans' housing and education has resulted in untold harm and suffering and that existing laws are not adequate to properly take care of all of those who have returned from the battle fields of the world. He has stated that the new Congress must give more consideration to the needs of those who served in the ranks, and as a member he can be depended upon to work closely with veterans' organizations, as he did in the Oregon Senate, in support of effective veterans' legislation.

SOCIAL SECURITY

"We must provide a simple, national old-age pension without frills or fanfare" are the words of Lyman Ross in expressing his views on old-age security. While a member of the State Senate he took an active part in old-age pension legislation and can be counted upon to aggressively sponsor and support legislation in the National Congress which will provide decent old-age comfort and security, and adequate medical, hospital and unemployment assistance for all our people. He insists that all social security legislation be simple and understandable and administered alike to all citizens of the United States wherever they may be.

LABOR

The labor record of Lyman Ross has merited the endorsement of all classes. He is always alert to an opportunity to promote cooperation and understanding between Labor, Industry and Agriculture and as a member of the National Congress can be depended upon to aggressively establish and safeguard the rights of the laboring man and woman.

TAXATION AND GOVERNMENT SPENDING

Strict economy in government spending and the immediate lowering of taxes in the lower income brackets are the expressed objectives of Lyman Ross. He will fight to eliminate the loop-holes whereby large corporations and slick operators evade their just share of the taxes and will work for a more simple, equitable and understandable tax code.

WORLD AFFAIRS

Lyman Ross believes that we should cooperate and participate to the fullest extent in the United Nations and maintain a straight-forward and open foreign policy free from all secret agreements, and that a just and lasting peace among the peoples of the world should be our pledge and our contribution to humanity.

Due to limited space the foregoing does not cover all the important issues but clearly portrays the political philosophy of Lyman Ross. Give him your vote to help elect an experienced and respected representative of the common people to the National Congress from the First District of Oregon.

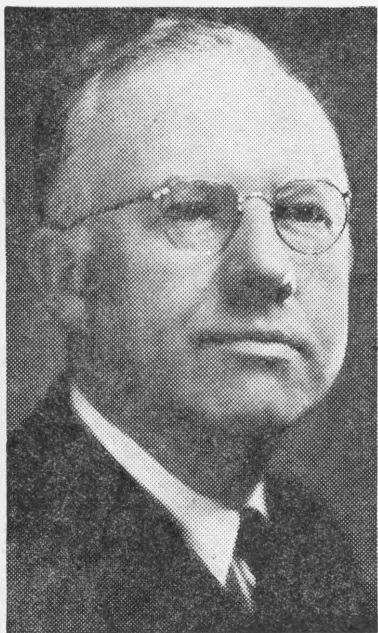
DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

HENRY C. AIKEN, Chairman,

GEORGE C. REINMILLER, Secretary.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Henry C. Aiken, Chairman, George C. Reinmiller, Secretary.)

CARL C. DONAUGH
Democratic Party Candidate for Governor



Carl C. Donaugh firmly believes that the office of Governor should be a positive force for State progress. He is a native Oregonian, born in Portland on December 25, 1900; was appointed by our late President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, as the United States Attorney for Oregon, and served longer in that capacity than any other man in State history. Throughout the war he coordinated law enforcement facilities for internal security in a period of crises and responsibility. As the recent President of Optimist International, and previously as the President of the Pacific Coast Int. Assn. of Law Enforcement Officials, he brought international distinction to our State.

PLATFORM

"1. As Governor, I will give my first attention to jobs and housing for veterans.

"2. Education is the first duty of parents and citizens. I shall support the basic school bill.

"3. Industrial development through the full employment of our great hydro-electric resources. I shall use the prestige of the Governor's office to build and extend transmission lines.

"4. Oregon must undertake extensive research in processing and merchandising her products, to develop new industries and payrolls.

"5. Reforestation and rehabilitation of burned-over and cut-over lands.

"6. Old age assistance must be adequate and properly administered. No paupers' oath shall ever be imposed if I can prevent it.

"7. Establish State Police Training School as a permanent institution similar to F.B.I. National Police Academy.

"8. I shall not permit the infliction of corporal punishment upon any person committed to the Training School, or any other State institution.

"9. There must be a segregation in our State Penitentiary on the basis of age, type of crime, and opportunity to accomplish reformation. Additional facilities must be provided.

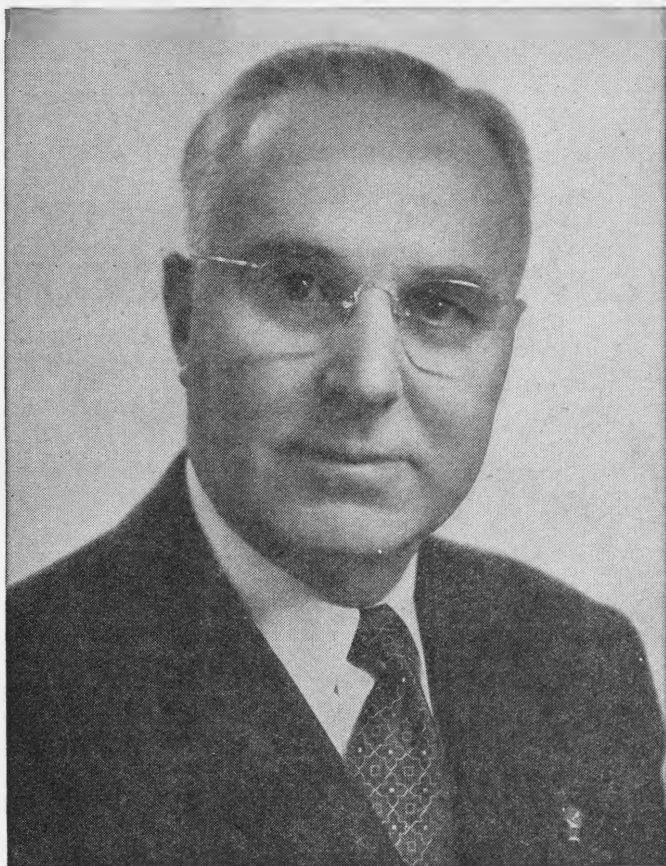
"10. Institutions for those whose mental infirmities require our devotion and care must be expanded and indefensible conditions eliminated.

"11. The Knox Law was enacted to create a sensible administration of the State Liquor Laws. This is not being accomplished. There have been too many charges of favoritism. If I am elected Governor present unsatisfactory practices will be changed."

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
 HENRY C. AIKEN, Chairman,
 GEORGE C. REINMILLER, Secretary.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
 Henry C. Aiken, Chairman, George C. Reinmiller, Secretary.)

EARL SNELL
Republican Party Candidate for Governor



Four years ago, the people of Oregon elected Earl Snell because his record of public service assured aggressive action in those troubled times.

He did not approach the task with a fanfare of publicity and dramatic announcements on statewide tours. Instead, he stayed at his desk for long hours. He worked as hard at his job as he asked others to work on their war jobs.

Himself a veteran of World War I, he worked vigorously for those in the service.

He sought and obtained the assistance and frank criticism of men and women in all walks of life. To all of them, he talked unity, cooperation, and mutual understanding. In no four years of the history of Oregon have the people of the state been as united in common effort, as free from sectional

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
James A. Rodman, Chairman, Kenneth Nielsen, Secretary.)

and factional disputes, as tolerant of the interests of others, and as confident of the character of their state government. As the result, Oregon today is in a position to reap every advantage of post-war opportunities.

Oregon's post-war program has gone forward without the economic panic, serious dislocations and violence that many predicted.

Industry is ready with a tremendous expansion and development program in Oregon as soon as the lifting of federal restrictions permit.

Even now, nearly 1,000 new small business firms are opening their doors each month.

Oregon lumber has staked its claim in the new world of plastics and wood waste products. Oregon agriculture is ready for the new markets in processed and frozen foods, and for new specialty markets in high graded potatoes, pears, seeds and bulbs.

Tourists already are taxing all of our recreational facilities.

Oregon's future is here today. Waiting only for the release of federal restrictions and greater production, Oregon is ready to launch the greatest period of development and expansion in the history of the state.

You're voting on your future in Oregon . . . whether we shall continue the leadership of action that

—stimulated and encouraged Oregon's unique war production record.

—gave us sound state financing and built the post-war reserves on which we will now draw.

—assured us harmony and cooperation between our executive and legislative branches of government, resulting in sound, constructive and far-sighted legislation, from which the state will profit for years to come.

—fostered, without dictation, Oregon's freedom from destructive industrial disputes and the violence of religious and racial intolerance.

Earl Snell handles the business of the state with a calm confidence and business thoroughness that prevents crises instead of inciting them. His business management has been as effective as it is refreshing in its emphasis upon results instead of promises.

Oregon was the first state to initiate a program for the use of war surplus facilities for veteran's education and the program became the model for the nation; was among the first to enact a veteran's state bill of rights; among the first to consolidate existing state agencies for veterans assistance into a separate department of centralized and specialized responsibility.

OREGON GOT ACTION!

Under Earl Snell's leadership of action, Oregon is among the foremost states in the nation in the scope of its program for post-war reconversion. Today, 92 millions of public funds already appropriated and available, 128 millions of private capital in cash, and nearly a half-billion dollars of projected private construction wait only for materials, labor, and the release of federal restrictions to build the cornerstone of Oregon's future.

OREGON GOT ACTION!

Despite rising costs of government and emergency war demands, Oregon's budget was balanced while taxation was held to the lowest per capita of the coast states. State aid to school districts was substantially increased, and 15 millions were set aside for post-war construction of urgently needed state institutions and buildings, all without the creation of a deficit and without the collection of any state tax on real property. When income tax revenues exceeded necessary requirements, Earl Snell signed into law the requirement that the money promptly be rebated to taxpayers—not spent.

OREGON GOT ACTION!

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
James A. Rodman, Chairman, Kenneth Nielsen, Secretary.)

Earl Snell's concern for the human responsibilities of government was demonstrated by his realistic action on old age assistance payments, which have increased from an average of \$24.00 to more than \$43.00; his recommendations for increased minimum salaries and tenure for teachers and for post-war construction of needed educational facilities; civil service and retirement pay for public employes; his urgent recommendation for an intermediate penal institution; and his proposal for a state forest "boys town" for juveniles. He has stated on several occasions that a program calling for stable, consistent and adequate state support of our schools must be adopted.

OREGON GOT ACTION!

Earl Snell is the only Governor in modern Oregon history who demonstrated his courage and aggressive leadership by signing or vetoing every bill passed by the legislature instead of avoiding embarrassing decisions by permitting some of them to become law without his signature.

OREGON GOT ACTION!

Despite handicaps of war-time limitations and an acute shortage of trained personnel, Earl Snell required of state departments under executive jurisdiction the high standard of courtesy and effective action he introduced as Secretary of State.

The State Highway Department met every war need of the military services while it accumulated reserves of more than 37 millions of dollars now available to match federal funds in the greatest highway construction activity in the history of the state.

Action by the Public Utilities Commissioner gave Oregon substantial reductions in electric rates to give Oregon homes and business greater benefit from Bonneville's cheap electric power. Earl Snell believes the state of Oregon should safeguard, protect and develop to the fullest extent Oregon's vast natural power resources.

The program of the Industrial Accident Commission for prevention of industrial accidents in one year reduced industrial fatalities by 36 and accidents by more than 8,000 below those of the previous year. The record won national recognition.

On the recommendation of Governor Snell, the legislature authorized practical and effective steps toward creation of state forests. He strongly recommends increasing state forest ownership and sustained yield crops which in the future will contribute to the support of Oregon schools. A committee appointed by Snell is making a complete and scientific study of reforestation.

Earl Snell's knowledge of Oregon problems is intimate. Born on an Oregon farm, he received his education in Oregon schools. He still owns and operates a wheat ranch near his home town of Arlington in eastern Oregon. He recently disposed of his interest in an automobile agency in which he was actively engaged for a period of many years. He is 51 years of age, married, and has one son, serving in the U. S. Navy.

Earl Snell is Oregon's most experienced executive of state affairs. He served 4 terms in the legislature, where he was chosen as Speaker of the House of Representatives. He served 8 years as Oregon's Secretary of State. With his two terms as Secretary of State and his term as Governor, he has served for the past 12 years on the Board of Control, and other of the most important boards of state government.

You're voting on your future in Oregon—let's keep a good Governor! SNELL GETS THINGS DONE!

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
 JAMES A. RODMAN, Chairman,
 KENNETH NIELSEN, Secretary.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
 James A. Rodman, Chairman, Kenneth Nielsen, Secretary.)

DAVID C. (DAVE) EPPS

Democratic Party Candidate for Secretary of State



YOUR BOARD—NO CONTROL: 11 months out of 12 the State Board of Control runs your State. It is the "real" legislature of Oregon. Yet not one of its members represents the veterans of World War II. Nor is the board sympathetic to the needs of our senior citizens, our smaller farmers, nor the unfortunate inmates of our State institutions.

DAVE EPPS—WHAT HE STANDS FOR

1. **VETERANS:** Housing, loans, employment now. Administered by one of them who knows their needs.
2. **PENSIONS:** Maximum compensation for our senior citizens to meet the spiraling inflation that is here—and getting worse.
3. **HUMANITY:** Humane treatment for our unfortunates. Our prison and hospitals are a national disgrace.

DAVE EPPS—WHO HE IS

Small town publisher; editor Mill City Enterprise; president Mill City Furniture Company.

Oregon born; son of Police Captain William Epps.

World War II Veteran; served 2 years overseas; staff-sergeant.

Delegate to national American Legion convention; vice-commander Mill City post.

Delegate to Veterans of Foreign Wars convention.

Chairman of the "Draft Roosevelt" committee in 1940.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Henry C. Aiken, Chairman, George C. Reinmiller, Secretary.)

The Veterans of this war deserve a member on the Board of Control. Elect David C. Epps Secretary of State.

More than 135,000 men and women in Oregon served their country's colors in World War II. They deserve representation on the State Board of Control. Thus far they and their families have been denied such representation. Their rights have been flouted and their needs disregarded. They do not have adequate housing; they cannot obtain full admittance to our educational institutions. David C. Epps, Staff Sergeant in the 15th Air Force, stands forth as the representative of these men and women.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

HENRY C. AIKEN, Chairman,

GEORGE C. REINMILLER, Secretary.

ROBERT S. FARRELL, JR.
Republican Party Candidate for Secretary of State



Robert S. Farrell, Jr., was elected Secretary of State in 1942. He served in the House of Representatives in three legislative sessions and as Speaker of the House in 1941.

Bob Farrell was born and raised in Oregon and as Secretary of State has established an outstanding record in the conduct of the affairs of his office and for his service on the State Board of Control and the other state boards and commissions of which he is a member.

He pledges continued prompt, courteous and efficient administration of the affairs of the office of Secretary of State.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
JAMES A. RODMAN, Chairman,
KENNETH NIELSEN, Secretary.

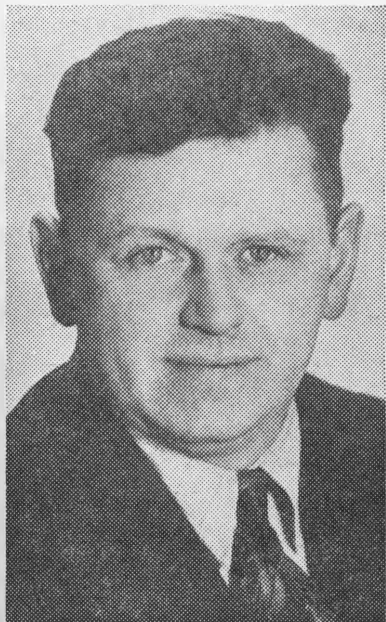
(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
James A. Rodman, Chairman, Kenneth Nielsen, Secretary.)

W. E. KIMSEY**Republican Party Candidate for Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor**

The citizens of Oregon have had an opportunity to observe the manner in which Mr. Kimsey has conducted the office during his term. He will continue to perform his duties in the usual efficient, firm and courteous manner in the future.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
JAMES A. RODMAN, Chairman,
KENNETH NIELSEN, Secretary.

(This information furnished by Republican State Central Committee;
James A. Rodman, Chairman, Kenneth Nielsen, Secretary.)

RALPH W. PEOPLES**Democratic Party Candidate for Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor**

Ralph W. Peoples is the son of O. M., and Reverend Bertha Peoples. He was born at Peak, Oregon, August 18, 1905, and educated in the public schools of Marion, Benton and Linn Counties. He is a graduate of the Lebanon High School and attended Willamette University. He is married and has six children, three sons and three daughters.

Mr. Peoples worked in various saw-mills and logging camps in Oregon and Washington from 1919 to 1939 and became active in the organization of Lumber and Sawmill Workers Unions in 1935. He was elected secretary of the Oregon State Industrial Union Council, affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations in January, 1939. He served in this capacity until 1943 when he became associated with the Accident Prevention Division of the State Industrial Accident Commission where he served first as Supervisor of Logging inspections and later as Assistant Director of the Division. He is now employed as a buckler at the operations of the Roaring River Logging Company near Scio.

Mr. Peoples resides with his family at Silverton where they are affiliated with the First Christian Church. He is a member of Lebanon Local of the International Woodworkers of America; Lebanon Masonic Lodge, and of Willamette Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles.

His experience in the fields of Labor-Management relations and Industrial Safety add to his qualifications for the office of Labor Commissioner.

Mr. Peoples says "If elected I shall provide uniform application of safety standards in all places of employment. This is necessary to conserve the lives of workmen in hazardous industries. I will provide proper administration of standards for the protection of employed women and minors; I will seek to eliminate the existing wasteful duplication of effort between the Accident Commission and Bureau of Labor in application of Oregon's Safety Laws. I will seek enactment of adequate and uniform minimum wage laws, and the adoption of protective standards for apprentices to provide equal opportunity for veterans and others learning new skills."

Mr. Peoples is a practical working man seeking a workingman's office. A vote for Ralph W. Peoples for Labor Commissioner is a vote for better Government in Oregon.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
HENRY C. AIKEN, Chairman.
GEORGE C. REINMILLER, Secretary.

(This information furnished by Democratic State Central Committee;
Henry C. Aiken, Chairman, George C. Reinmiller, Secretary.)

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